

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4409.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1912.

PRICE  
THREEPENNY.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

## Lectures.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,**  
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.  
TUESDAY next, April 30, at 5 o'clock, FRANK BALFOUR BROWNE Esq., M.A. F.R.S.E. FIRST OF TWO LECTURES ON 'INSECT DISTRIBUTION, with SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE BRITISH ISLANDS.' Half-a-Guinea the Course.  
THURSDAY May 3, at 5 o'clock, Prof. J. NORMAN COLLIE, FIRST OF TWO LECTURES ON 'RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN THE CANADIAN ROCKY MOUNTAINS.' Half-a-Guinea.  
Subscription to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

A COURSE OF LECTURES IN ADVANCED MATHEMATICS will be delivered by M. HENRI POINCARÉ, Professor of Mathematical Astronomy in the University of Paris, at the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON (SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.), on MAY 3, 4, 10, and 11, 1912, at 5 P.M. The Lectures will be delivered in French. Admission free, by ticket obtainable from THE ACADEMIC REGISTRAR, University of London.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

TWO ADVANCED LECTURES ON CODIFICATION OF LAW will be delivered by M. HENRI POINCARÉ, Docteur en droit, at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (GOWER STREET, W.C.), on MAY 1 and 2, 1912, at 5 P.M. The Lectures will be delivered in French. Admission free, without ticket.  
P. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.

## HIBBERT LECTURES ON ZOROASTRIANISM

by the Rev. J. H. MOULTON, M.A. D.Litt. D.D.  
The Lectures forming the Second Section of this Course will be delivered in the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, SOUTH KENSINGTON, on TUESDAYS, April 30, May 7 and 14, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.  
Admission free without ticket. Syllabus will be sent on receipt of postcard addressed to The Secretary, at University Hall, Gordon Square, W.C.  
FRANCIS H. JONES, Secretary to the Trustees.

## Exhibitions.

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By Order of the Committee,  
PEAR. W. CROOK, Secretary.  
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., April 25, 1912.

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By Order of the Committee,  
PEAR. W. CROOK, Secretary.  
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., April 25, 1912.

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W. WINTERBOTHAM, Clerk to the Governors.  
8, Rowcroft, Stroud.

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J. T. RILEY, Secretary of Education.

Education Offices, Albion Street, Hull, April 16, 1912.

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H. G. WEAVER, Town Clerk.  
Town Clerk's Office, Darlington, April 20, 1912.

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Applications must be on the official forms, to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICE, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C. to whom they must be returned by 11 a.m. on MONDAY, May 13, 1912. Every communication must be marked "E" on the envelope.  
 Interviewing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GUMME, Clerk of the London County Council.  
 Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.  
 April 25, 1912.

## Miscellaneous.

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## LITERARY NOTES.

The problem of juvenile labour has recently come so much to the fore that there is no need to urge the importance of Miss Dunlop's book, **ENGLISH APPRENTICESHIP AND CHILD LABOUR** (10s. 6d. net), which Mr. T. Fisher Unwin has just published. It is the first attempt which has been made to narrate the history of juvenile work, and as an independent study, unbiased by the views of any political party or group, should prove of value to all who are concerned with juvenile training and employment. The book contains a supplementary section on 'The Modern Problem of Juvenile Labour,' by O. Jocelyn Dunlop and R. D. Denman, M.P.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1912.

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## LITERATURE

*Victor Hugo: his Life and Work.* By  
A. F. Davidson. (Eveleigh Nash.)

"He is forced and artificial...essentially cold and icy even in his most passionate outbursts. His enthusiasm is merely phantasmagoric—a calculation into which no love enters except self-love. He is an egoist, and to be still more exact—he is a Hugoist."

Such was the verdict which Heine passed on Victor Hugo when the latter was at the height of his literary fame. Sainte-Beuve, in youth the intimate friend of Hugo and the extoller of his genius, denounced his "lack of proportion," his "false imagery," his "forced and theatrical lyricism." The critic had recently quarrelled with his friend when he wrote those words, but there is justice in his strictures. Heine at all times detested the indiscriminate applause which turned living men into objects of popular idolatry; and we agree that there was scarcely a moment in his literary and political career when Hugo was not greeted with praise more lavish than he deserved, or did not over-estimate his own importance as prophet and man of letters.

But the "cult" of Hugo has died out. His "romanticism" has lost its vogue in France. His Republicanism is not now a fetish even in an ardently Republican country, and his is no longer the magical name identified with that of Liberty. The fame of his pompous and overpowering presence has become in Paris little more than an old wives' tale. His exploits have long since reaped the benefits of legend; it is for the biographer to sift the wheat from the tares; to examine his life and his work dispassionately,

and to assess their value at what they may be worth.

Mr. Davidson, whose death occurred before these pages were seen through the press, devoted to his subject the wide research and the exact study which are necessary to a scrupulous biography. He spared no pains in mastering the evidences which Hugo's contemporaries have left in abundance. He examined with a critical eye the not too trustworthy statements of the poet himself. The result is a history which is at the same time careful and lively, which for statements of mere fact may be relied upon, and is written with an individual style—polished, incisive, mordant. His temperament and predilections, however, disqualified him from being the ideal biographer of Victor Hugo. Some element of hero-worship is indispensable to the true biographer of any man who is claimed among the great. Mr. Davidson, evidently disgusted by the excessive hero-worship which Hugo's wiser contemporaries ridiculed, went to the other extreme. A cold admission of his genius as a writer is unsupported by any explanation of what it was in Hugo the man which made the poet, the novelist, the dramatist. As the biographer of a Republican, the author has no business to let his own hatred of Republicanism appear. But it does appear. As one whose task it was to account for the democratic professions of Hugo, he is particularly unfortunate in revealing constantly his own anti-democratic bias, as when he speaks scornfully (p. 175) of the "unwashed hands" of the mob. Mr. Davidson's political opinions would have been of no concern to us had he not allowed them to warp his sympathy for Hugo. His dislike of his hero's egoism and arrogance would have been estimable if it had not made him on every possible occasion search for a mean and paltry motive for the poet's action. Hence it is that the material, and to some extent the method, of an exceptionally capable biography are diverted to the purposes of depreciation and prejudice.

It must be admitted that few public men have more conspicuously exposed themselves to ridicule than did Victor Hugo, both in his conduct and in his writings. No man was ever more supremely confident of his own genius or more insistent in declaring it. He pushed himself into prominence when he was still in his teens, and rejoiced in the appellation "enfant sublime," the invention of which Chateaubriand indignantly denied. He annexed the French Romantic movement, and took the credit of it to himself. He surrounded himself with flattering admirers who, when he recited his verses, would not be content with ordinary compliments.

"A voice tense with emotion would ejaculate the words 'A Cathedral!' another would exclaim 'A Gothic Arch!' a third 'An Egyptian pyramid!'"

When he writes to decline a pension offered by the King, he must needs dwell upon his services to Royalty:—

"I myself have perhaps been fortunate enough to render some humble service to the King and to royalty. I have sold five editions of a book in which the name of a Bourbon occurs on every page."

As politician no less than as man of letters he believed himself indispensable to the State, and boasted loudly of his influence. When he had not yet become a Republican he gravely declared:—

"No, I am not a Republican....In a Republic my life wouldn't be worth three days' purchase. The different parties would wrangle with each other to get hold of me, and in less than three days my head would fall."

Pomposity, sublime belief in himself, vanity, arrogance, and inaccuracy as to his own achievements, were defects which grew into monstrous proportions in the sixty years of his public life.

But Mr. Davidson has carried his indictment too far. Without a shadow of evidence, he accuses Hugo of "sharp practice" in transferring the publication of 'Marion Delorme' from one publisher to another (p. 100)—an alleged breach of contract which the publishers could not prove. When 'Le Roi s'amuse' was censored by the Government, Mr. Davidson puts it to the dramatist's discredit that he allowed his publishers to advertise it as a prohibited play (p. 103). In his strictures upon Hugo's relationship with Juliette Drouet (p. 117) he forgets that the code of private morals in the France of 1833 was not identical with that of England in 1912. Hugo went over to the Republican side in October, 1849. The author endorses the charge of "apostasy," but his argument that it was "just a matter of personal pique and personal ambition" (p. 191) will not bear examination. Without entering into the inadequate details upon which Mr. Davidson relied, we may point out that a more sympathetic biographer would have shown that Hugo had been tending in this direction for years. He had been a passionate exponent of the sufferings of the poor, he had with unfailing consistency inveighed against capital punishment, he had opposed the caprice of privilege, he had shown his impatience with Clericalism, he was an ardent supporter of nationalism in all its forms, and it is unthinkable that he should have continued to support a ministry which persisted in its espousal of the Papal cause in Italy. The fact is that Mr. Davidson, in respect of this and a hundred other points, accepts precisely those opinions which were held by the most bitterly hostile of Hugo's contemporaries.

If Mr. Davidson's method of criticism were universally applied, few of our national heroes would be left decently on their pedestals. Dr. Johnson would be stigmatized as an opinionated hypocrite, Carlyle as a ranter and a public nuisance, Ruskin as a garrulous old woman. Chatham would become a worse creature even than the hypochondriac painted by Lord Rosebery, and Gladstone little more than a stage effect.

Hugo, like all of those public characters who lived up to their parts, had the defects of his qualities. But let it be remembered that he sustained the illusion, if illusion it was, during more than sixty years of public life. He was theatrical, impulsive, domineering, easily swayed by passing prejudice, easily convinced that his least utterance was inspired. Good or bad, his influence was immense. Mr. Davidson has not sufficiently shown how great was the part he played in the adoption of what was called "Romanticism." It is perfectly true that he did not invent this movement in the form it assumed on the Continent. As Mr. Davidson points out, Schlegel, Madame de Staël, and Stendhal had all ridiculed the artificiality of the classical drama; they had exploded the Aristotelian Unities, they had attacked the formal compositions of which Racine affords the model. All that was stilted, limiting, and purely conventional had been already exposed. But it was the genius of Hugo which stepped in and made the new and freer school an acceptable fact. The others had argued with the world; he persuaded it.

"Regularity is the taste of mediocrity [he said], order is the taste of genius.... The spirit of imitation is the scourge of art; let us admire the great masters, not imitate them.... The poet should have only one model—nature; only one guide—truth."

His domineering spirit carried the world by storm, and he had a great advocate in this country in Swinburne, whose fervent eulogium of him as "one of the very greatest among poets and among men" is retained in the latest issue of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He would have taken public opinion with him whether he had been right or wrong, and he was often considerably wrong. He was one of the first great didactic novelists and dramatists. 'Notre Dame' and 'Les Misérables' belong incontestably to the literature of the world, being admirable merely as stories, and the splendid conception of 'L'Homme qui rit' almost reconciles us to absurdities which would be fatal to any other author.

It must be confessed that Hugo's hatred of restraint led him to the wildest literary excesses. His imaginative freedom led him to a fancifulness and a grotesquerie which were remote from truth. He was rhetorical, theatrical, thau-maturgic. Claptrap could be concealed under the strenuousness of his *tours de force*. But he had also the energy, the vitality, and intensity of one who had the fullness of genius. His sympathies were on the side of humanism. His licence is more akin to that which abounds in English literature in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries than to the qualities which have distinguished France. Hugo was no danger to his own country, which still tends towards excess of "classicism." For the French, revolutionary in their politics, have always respected authority in literature. But Hugo was a Republican in his literary tastes long before he was a Republican in his politics.

*A History of the Eastern Roman Empire from 802 to 867.* By J. B. Bury, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. (Macmillan & Co.)

PROF. BURY has accustomed us to a very high standard of work, and does not fall below his highest standard in this account of a short period of Byzantine history, the sixty-five years that elapsed between the end of the Isaurian dynasty (under which the Christian Empire renewed its strength and stemmed the tide of Arab conquest) and the beginning of the Macedonian dynasty (under which took place the expansion of the "Roman" power to wider limits than it had ever before attained). Between these two great dynasties and periods the time which this book describes forms an interlude that in comparison seems rather mean and dull. But to those who read Byzantine history with sympathy, no period in its long course seems uninteresting; and Prof. Bury maintains the view that this period, "the Amorian Age," "meant a new phase in Byzantine culture." The interest, however, is in this case confined to the specialist, and it is for the specialist that the Cambridge Professor of Modern History writes. The revival of Iconoclasm by Leo, fostered also by his murderer and successor Michael of Amorion and by Theophilus, was unsuccessful, and only weakened the Empire through disunion; the religious controversies were unedifying; and the sternest and most zealous supporter of Puritanism in doctrine and ritual would find little to satisfy him in the proceedings by which pictures were banished from the churches. Political calculation played more part than religious fervour. The Armenian Leo, who restored Iconoclasm as the dominant form of religion in the state, and Michael I., his Phrygian successor on the throne of Augustus, were men of fair, but not outstanding ability, capable of forcing their way to the purple by military revolution and conspiracy, but not strong enough to atone for the violence of their entry into power by the skill and success with which they used the Imperial authority. Both were of humble origin and rude manners; the Phrygian is said to have been barely able to read and write; but both were strenuous, hardworking, dull, and, on the whole, unsuccessful sovereigns. The Phrygian had a three years' war to fight against another military claimant as humble as, and even more foreign to the Roman dignity than, himself: this was Thomas, a soldier of Slav blood, but born at Gazioura in Pontus. A struggle like this between an illiterate Phrygian and an illiterate Slav was undignified as a spectacle, and injurious to the Empire.

Yet there was abundant material for a stirring narrative of the romantic type in the "Amorian" period, of whose general character the incidents just mentioned form a fair specimen; but the authorities are far from good. Even the external aspect of events is often uncer-

tain; the details are often variously described by authorities, none of whom can be classed as impartial or unprejudiced or possessed of much historical insight. The inner nature of the events, and the personality of the leading historical figures, remain obscure. Prof. Bury frankly recognizes this, and plans his narrative accordingly. It is more a discussion of details than a living study. It is the foundation for a history rather than a history in the highest sense. There was great need for such a work. To do it no other person so well qualified by extensive and minute study of the details of Byzantine administration and bibliography as the Regius Professor in Cambridge could have been found, and he has added to and confirmed his reputation by the performance.

The book is a series of separate chapters. The first five give an outline of the fortunes of the successive Emperors in a dynastic view; of the murders, conspiracies, and rebellions by which their fortunes worked themselves out; and the theological controversies which agitated their reigns. The great ecclesiastical figures, Photius and Ignatius, have the sixth chapter to themselves. Then follow chaps. vii.-xiv. on Administration, the Saracen Wars, the Saracen Conquests of Crete and Sicily, relations with the Western Empire, Bulgaria, the Conversion of Slavs and Bulgarians, Russia, and Art and Education.

Next comes a series of twelve Appendixes discussing some of the leading literary authorities, and some incidents that fall within the special scope of the preceding chapters. Finally, there is a full and valuable bibliography. If, for example, the reader wishes to study the Saracen wars, he must turn to Appendix VIII. for the wars of 830-32, while these and the rest have been described in chap. viii. Bulgaria has a chapter and an Appendix. Thus the same class of events, e.g., Saracen wars, have to be sought in slight references made in the chapters on the Emperors, again in the special chapter, and the Appendix, and finally in articles which have been published elsewhere by the author.

There is, however, a distinct plan in this rather complicated arrangement. All the investigations have been classified; but the plan is not that of a true history; it is the plan formed by one who clearly recognizes that his task is to lay the foundation for a history. Prof. Bury has rightly gauged the situation and the needs. He has resisted (without any difficulty caused by a natural bent towards the other course) all temptation to make a picturesque narrative, or turn to account the indications of personality which do after all survive even in the arid pages of Byzantine writers. He omits, for example, the words of Theophilus, on his death-bed, when the head of his brother-in-law and faithful subordinate Theophobus was brought to him: "Thou art no more Theophobus, and I am no more Theophilus." There may yet be



written a history on the ideal standard, even of the Amorion dynasty; but the writer will have to stand on the edifice built by Prof. Bury, and will feel at every stage that without the latter his work would have been impossible.

In the study of the details, the trustworthiness of rival accounts from diverse points of view—in fact, one serious difficulty lies in the lack of sufficiently diverse points of view, owing to the comparative success of the Orthodox party in suppressing Iconoclast testimony—the chronology, the topography, the finance, and so on, there will yet be in some cases considerable discussion, but every discussion will have to start from this fundamental book. With regard to Rodentos, Prof. Bury wrongly follows the hypothesis printed by Prof. Ramsay in 1891, but now antiquated by the recent discoveries of M. H. Grégoire. The name of this young Belgian scholar and traveller does not occur in the Bibliography; but Prof. Bury's book must have been long in the printer's hands, and Grégoire's work belongs only to the last three years or so. In a subject which is growing so rapidly as this such lists of modern research need to be revised and enlarged every year or two. We may mention that the Persarmenians of p. 252 become Persarmenians in the Index.

It is a matter for congratulation that within little more than a year the subject has been enriched both by Mr. Bussell's philosophic and suggestive study of the general movements and spirit of Byzantine history and by this admirable work.

*The Encyclopædia of Islām.*—Nos. X.—XII.: *Bahira—Bu'ath.* (Luzac & Co.)

THE most considerable articles in the three parts of this 'Encyclopædia'—lately issued with commendable regularity—are Mr. Longworth Dames's exhaustive account of Baluchistan—here spelt Balo-istan—of which nothing need be said except that it is the right article by the right man, and an admirable notice of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Dr. J. Kresmárik. The other contributors continue to write on their chosen lines, except that Dr. Soberheim undertakes the later Egyptian history, and does not seem to be so complete in his bibliography as Dr. C. H. Becker was in earlier numbers. He has omitted, moreover, to refer to the mosques of Baibars as well as to mention one of his names, al-Bundukdari, familiar to readers of William of Tyre. In a following article on Baibars the dawadar a similar archaeological deficiency is to be noticed, since no account is taken of his ruined palace at Cairo. The statement (p. 588b) that there was "a carpet on a Mahmal, as is done to the present day," is surely an error. The Kiswa, or so-called "Holy Carpet"—really the covering destined for the Ka'ba—is not and could not be enclosed in the litter or Mahmal. Nor can we accept the statement that Baibars, in capturing Hissn al-Akrad, "annihilated the Knights of St. John." 'The Romance of Baibars' is discussed with his usual

thoroughness by Prof. D. B. Macdonald, who has other curious and original articles, very unlike the usual style of encyclopædias, on Ba'l, Bal'am, and Barsisa, and appears to be bringing his comparative studies in Oriental tales to the general service of this useful work. He has also an interesting article on the theological term "Bid'a." M. Carra de Vaux is also original and interesting in his treatment of out-of-the-way subjects, such as Bilkis, but he is apt to be too slight, notably on the Batinia. Though there is a decided improvement in the English translation (despite "momentuous," 699b; "Balduin," 596a, &c.), and also in the matter of cross-references, we still observe a singular lack of proportion in the various articles. For instance, M. Ch. Huart carries his ideal of conciseness to an extreme of meagreness, and "skimps" the great Turkish sultan Bayazid (there is no cross-reference, by the way, for Bajazet) most undeservedly. On the other hand, Dr. Streck has a comparatively immense article on the Batiha or Mesopotamian swamps, which is, we admit, full of valuable information on the history of the Arab tribes and on the revolt of the Zenj, but is out of all proportion to the scale of the 'Encyclopædia.' The like, in a less degree, may be said of the same scholar's articles on Bender (why not Bandar?) 'Abbas and Biredjik; the latter, however, is of great interest. Dr. R. Hartmann, writing on Basra, keeps the just mean, but is hardly full enough on the Bisharin. The important Bahmani dynasty of the Deccan is dismissed in a single column, whilst equal space is given to the wretched little village of Balaklava, though without the obvious reference to Kinglake. Bairut is described without any notice of the celebrated American and Jesuit educational missions. Under Bahr al-Ghazal the bibliography should have comprised the recent books of Yakub Artin Pasha and Mr. Comyn. This article contains a misprint: 1843 for 1873. We would draw special attention to the valuable articles which Dr. J. Schleifer is contributing on South Arabian localities and Arab tribes: Baihan al-Kasab and Bakr are excellent examples. Prof. Brockelmann, always, we need hardly say, with his well-known bibliographical learning, treats of the biographies of authors, and has an interesting essay on the Bakhtishu family of physicians, but shows little critical appreciation of al-Biruni. Prof. Becker is careful and well-informed, as usual, in dealing with such subjects as Bait al-Mal, Bedja, Bakt, though we do not quite agree with him that this last was not a "tribute" from the Nubians, merely because the Egyptians made some return. Dr. Seybold has made the Western Mediterranean his own subject—his article on the Balearic Islands is excellent, and he refrains from expatiating on Boabdil and Bobastro; whilst M. G. Yver on the French Sudan (Bambara), on the Bardo of Tunis, and on Barka, is in his proper element. The 'Encyclopædia' is fortunate in having the services of Mr. A. W. Nieuwenhuis

for the Malay Archipelago, and his contributions on Banda, Banka, Bantam, and Borneo are meritorious. Prof. Barthold treats in his best manner of the Barmecides, Bashkirs, the Mongol Berke (Baraka) and Batu, Bishbalik and Bitikci, among other subjects. The article 'Berbers,' by M. René Basset, who also writes on the interesting Berghawata tribes and their religion, is of great importance and opens up many debatable questions. Mr. H. Beveridge's Indian biographies are naturally authoritative, though perhaps rather brief and dry: he has omitted to mention that Bairam Khan's Diwan has been printed by Prof. E. Denison Ross, but perhaps it was not published when the article was written. Mr. J. S. Cotton, besides contributing some clear, succinct—sometimes too succinct—accounts of Indian towns, has written the article 'Bengal,' the following extract from which possesses special interest at the present time:—

"In 1901, before the division of the province, the number of Muhammadans in Bengal was 25½ millions, being two-fifths of the number in all India. The proportion to the total population was 33 per cent, though in some districts of Eastern and Northern Bengal the proportion rises above 75 per cent, and in the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam the proportion is 56 per cent, compared with 10 per cent in Western Bengal, and only 1 per cent in South Bihar. This irregular distribution can best be explained by assuming that the inhabitants of the delta belong to aboriginal races, who were never admitted into the higher castes of Hinduism, and therefore received Islam readily from their conquerors. It has been proved by anthropometric evidence that the vast majority of the Muhammadans in Eastern Bengal cannot be distinguished physically from their Hindu fellows; and it is also true that they preserve to this day many Hindu observances and superstitions. It may be added that, apart from some slight amount of conversion, they certainly increase at a quicker rate than the Hindus, which is attributed to their occupation of a more fertile region, their use of a more nourishing diet, and their permission of widow marriage."

The article following Bengal touches on another "actual" topic, Benghazi, and is written by Mr. Ewald Banse. It will be seen that 'The Encyclopædia of Islām,' though primarily addressed to Orientalists and students of the Mohammedan East, does not disdain subjects which are of general interest. Among such articles in Part XII. we note especially Dr. T. W. Arnold's account of Bhopal and its three successive Begams of exceptional ability and high character; and M. G. Yver's descriptions of the oasis of Bilma in the Tripolitan Sahara, and other North African places, such as Bizerta, Biskra, and Blida, and a notably full and important article on Bornu.

The bibliographies, as usual, are a very useful feature; but R. Pococke's travels should not have been cited in the German translation as 'Beschreib. des Morgenl.' (725b); and Capt. Chesney, whose Euphrates books are not included in the bibliography, should have been referred to as General F. R. Chesney.

*Formal Logic: a Scientific and Social Problem.* By Dr. F. C. S. Schiller. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS book, which purports to be an unsparing indictment of "Formal Logic," traverses the whole logical territory, and includes an account, not only of terms, categories, predicables, import of propositions, inference, laws of thought, and fallacies, but also of induction, causation, laws of nature, and accessories of induction.

The author rejects what he holds to be the fundamental assumption of "the traditional doctrine," that "it is possible to study the formal truth of thought irrespective of its truth in point of fact" (p. viii), and explains that his purpose is to provide "a critical textbook for the use of the more progressive teachers of a most unprogressive subject." His plan of procedure is to rehearse (with few references) most of the doctrines which have been put forward in the name of Formal Logic, accompanied by a running fire of criticism, sarcasm, and invective of the most energetic description. His book is never dull, and, though on a familiar subject, one finds it hard to put it down, and always wants to hear what the author has to say next. Evidently an earnest purpose underlies and animates the whole, but it is difficult to know whether Dr. Schiller considers that he belongs to a powerful band of objectors, or that he stands with one or two others like *Athanasius contra mundum*; whether he regards logicians as most to blame for clinging blindly to traditional doctrines or for criticizing and modifying the work of their predecessors; whether Formal Logic is most condemnable because it is open to the reproach that "ordinary human thinking continues to pay scant respect to it," or because it exercises a baneful tyranny unparalleled in scope and power, not only over philosophical thought and the theory and practice of reasoning, but also over science, society, education, and religion. However this may be, some explanation must exist of the various elaborate, determined, and undoubtedly sincere attacks on Formal Logic which have appeared recently, and which are signs (among others) that the intrinsic interest of the subject is stirring many minds. Of these attacks, perhaps the most noteworthy are this 'Logic' of Dr. Schiller's, several books of Mr. Alfred Sidgwick's, and Dr. Mercier's 'New Logic,' which was lately reviewed in these pages.

The limited, rigid, and predominantly symbolic presentment of Formal Logic in many textbooks, and its apparent remoteness from common life and thought, and especially, perhaps, the general absence of any even elementary acquaintance with the subject, are probably largely responsible for the want of consideration with which, as a matter of fact, it is treated by ordinary educated people in England. Even as regards professed and genuine students of Logic it is small wonder that in this age of "higher criti-

cism" they should feel the need of some measure of modification, development, and reconstruction; that they should wish to get rid of technicalities and doctrines which started from, and are only appropriate to, exploded metaphysical theories—"old bottles" in which the "new wine" cannot be confined. The Predicables, e.g., have now little more than an historical and antiquarian interest.

The pressing need for an account of the relation between Formal Logic and (a) Inductive Logic, the methodology of science, psychology, and Pragmatism on the one hand, and (b) Symbolic Logic and the methods of mathematical reasoning on the other; the distracting differences of opinion about import of propositions, and the relations of extension and intension in terms—these are some of the many difficulties that cry aloud for reform, if not for revolt. Logic itself—when we can get to the heart of it—is simple, consistent, applicable in heaven and earth and in the waters under the earth. The primary reason why there is such failure to realize this is just because Logic is so fundamental and of such universal application.

We are not able to accept in all respects Dr. Schiller's account of Formal Logic, and do not admit some of his most sweeping charges; but we hold most strongly that it is not possible, on the one hand, to abstract altogether from matter, from concrete particulars; nor, on the other hand, to deal with concrete particulars divorced from generality. Without this logical dualism no sort of intelligible assertion is possible. The abstractness of Formal Logic is an abstractness of generality, of application to many particulars, of extended denotation, not the abstractness which means detachment from all particulars, all denotation—the abstractness which Locke is thinking of when he says, "All affirmation is in concrete."

"Formal" Logic, on this view, is simply a Logic of general application, and "forms" of thought are simply relations of terms, or of assertions, which apply to the most varied particulars ("material"). As regards arguments, Dr. Schiller himself pronounces (p. 222) that "all arguments can be put in syllogistic form." That is, the syllogistic form is the *most general* form of argument.

It is impossible, in the compass of a review, to examine even the chief of Dr. Schiller's contentions; but, as he devotes a long investigation to the syllogism, and carries on a sustained, vigorous, and often brilliant polemic against it, and also throws down a special challenge to its defenders, we must try to meet some of the definite charges which he formulates (pp. 220, 221).

(1) We have never understood that the syllogism claims, or can claim, more than the "conditional" truth of its conclusions—a truth, i.e., conditional on the truth of the premises. That the strictest Formal Logic recognizes this seems to be shown

by the place which the argument *per impossibile* has in the traditional theory of Reduction.

(2) "The necessity of thought which it [the syllogism] professed to display lay merely in an *ex post facto* reflection on the completed form, and did not exist in the actual reasoning." This may be answered by help of a delightful story of Thackeray's quoted by Dr. Bosanquet, which recurs to one's mind:—

"An old abbé, finding himself in the company of some intimate friends, happened to say: 'Ah, ladies, a priest has strange experiences. Why, my first penitent was a murderer!' Thereupon the principal nobleman of the neighbourhood was ushered into the room. On seeing the abbé, he exclaimed: 'Ah, abbé, how are you? Do you know, ladies, I was the abbé's first penitent!'"

Here we have two premises given, the unexpected conjunction of which must certainly have forced the hearers—as it forces us—to the conclusion, "The principal nobleman of the neighbourhood was a murderer." And while the conclusion followed "necessarily" from the premises, it was also (6) no doubt startlingly "new" to all the hearers except the abbé and the penitent himself. Here we have a living, valid argument, which we can "analyze *ex post facto*," and the form of which obviously *compels* inference to the conclusion.

(3) It is difficult to see in what sense its "actual construction can be declared extra-logical," since (4) "the notion of valid inference" is unquestionably applied in the case of a living example that is constructed before our eyes. (5) It is the *identity of denotation* of the middle term (first penitent) in one premise with the middle term in the other premise that here, as elsewhere, holds together the premises and justifies us in passing to the conclusion. That the old syllogistic theory accepted, though it did not enunciate, this requirement is shown by its demand for "distribution" of the middle term.

As to ambiguity, where symbols are used no difficulty arises. M, *quâ* M, is not N, nor anything else except M. Where significant terms are used, the meaning of the premises ought to be clear before any one ventures to put them together in an argument; and an "argument" that is convicted of ambiguous middle will not go into syllogistic form. It is here that ambiguity of terms needs to be specially guarded against, and that careful reference to "context" (in a sense which includes "purpose") is imperative in order to determine which among alternative meanings should be taken.

Formal Logic, like the multiplication table, is open to many questions, and neither can furnish an infallible guarantee against its own misapplication, but both are nevertheless sound at the core. No doubt, *whether* a man uses Formal Logic or the multiplication table, and *how* he uses them, depends upon individual motives and purposes; and his motives and purposes, and all that he



thinks and says and does, and what he means, can only be determined by reference to his life-history—in short, by biographical or autobiographical inquiry. But whether the defects of Formal Logic can, as Dr. Schiller suggests, be accounted for as due to disregard of the motives and purposes of individual thinkers is a different and more difficult question. Still, however it may be answered, we have reason to be grateful to Dr. Schiller for his call to arms; for his unflagging criticism, his many acute suggestions, and his uncompromising demand for logical reform. Further, if the principle which he indicates is that which explains the defects of Logic, we shall look to him to show how this principle can be applied in that revision and development of logical doctrine which is urgently called for.

*The Cape of Adventure: being Strange and Notable Discoveries, Perils, Shipwrecks, Battles upon Sea and Land, with Pleasant and Interesting Observations upon the Country and the Natives of the Cape of Good Hope, extracted from the Writings of the Early Travellers.* By Ian D. Colvin. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

THAT "close time" for books on South Africa which the judicious crave would have this advantage, among other gains, that "the neglected classics of the Cape of Good Hope," as Mr. Ian Colvin calls them in his admirable Introduction to a fascinating book, might at last have their innings. What tremendous material they contain is known faintly to the occasional browser among the Cape archives, or in such an African library as that of Mr. Sidney Mendelssohn, the bibliographer of South Africa, in which Mr. Colvin himself has run free. But for the average lover of good reading the records of the old travellers are a fountain sealed. We shall be surprised if this compilation does not achieve its purpose, and "lead not only South Africans, but all who love the romance of adventure," to seek intimate acquaintance with those sailors, soldiers, missionaries, explorers, naturalists, who make up the South African classics. The green unknowing may then thank Mr. Colvin for opening to them a new and an enchanted world. But not less is their debt who, more or less familiar with the authorities, have yet felt lost among them as in some trackless forest, sorely desiring the help of an anthologist to order and control their reading. "By no means scientific or complete," Mr. Colvin modestly calls his collection, and no doubt there are omissions. But from Barros and the Roteiro and the nameless immortals who chronicled, or were chronicled, for Bernardo Gomes de Brito in the 'Historia Tragico Maratimo,' down past Van Riebeeck and his successors in the Dutch archives to Kolbe and Paterson and Le Vaillant and Barrow and Burchell and Fynn, his two score separate authorities are an unbroken line. Now one can see the wood as well as the trees.

Mr. Colvin begins where South African history begins—with the Portuguese, drawing on the Hakluyt Society's work and 'Records of South-Eastern Africa,' which Dr. Theal edited, and an inspired anonymous translator did into English for the Cape Government. Except Barros, who had a first-hand knowledge of what he wrote, he has wisely preferred to Correa and other stately historians the 'Journal of the First Voyage,' on which generally the classic writers built; the tracts of Manuel de Mesquita, Diogo do Couto, and the anonymous narrator of the wreck of the St. John and the story of Manuel de Sousa which Camoens told in the 'Lusiad.' Mr. Colvin thinks that "the unvarnished tale in its simple prose pierces the heart more sharply than the aureate verse of the Renaissance master." The horrors and noble concomitants of shipwreck have, indeed, pierced the universal heart recently and poignantly enough. But no shipwreck stories are ghastlier (or finer) than those of the St. John, the St. Benedict, the St. Thomas, and the Sacramento and Nona Senhora da Atalaze. Stranger and sadder adventures never were than befell these stately Portuguese adventurers, men like Dom Sebastian Cobo da Silveira, who "cared not for death, but for the bad treatment shown to his person," and so sat down to die in the wilderness "fat and in good health, with his strength unimpaired, because he would not venture to proceed on foot." We are sure that Mr. Andrew Lang, like Mrs. Micawber, "never will desert" the muse of Sir H. Rider Haggard. But these tales of shipwreck and of the perils by land which followed—the caravan going forward with the crucifix carried before, tortures of hunger and thirst, the weak and sick inevitably deserted, the attacks of savages, the handful of survivors in the end winning through—these features, repeated, but varied in every instance, offer a new world of sinister and romantic sensation. Defoe himself gives no greater effect of reality. The abandonment of the jailing occurs again and again in poignant phrases. When Dona Joanna de Mendoca was forced to leave her child,

"she turned her back upon the ship, and, lifting her eyes to heaven, offered to God her tender child in sacrifice, like another Isaac, begging His mercy for herself, knowing well that the child was innocent and that He would have her in safe keeping."

Dona Leonor, wife to Manuel de Sousa, stripped that her clothing might appease the Kaffirs, covers herself with her hair, makes a pit in the sand, and bids the pilot and his mates "go on your way and try to save yourselves, and commend us to God." "And they, seeing that in their part they could in no wise relieve the sorrow...went on their way, endeavouring to save their lives." There were things more terrible.

"Often in the camp at night [Francis Vaz d'Almada writes] I saw quantities of meat which had an excellent smell like pork, so that one day, when my comrade Gregory de Vidanha relieved me on guard, he told

me to go and find out what our young men were roasting that smelt so savoury. I went and questioned one of them, and he asked me if I would like some, for it was very good and strengthening. But I, knowing that it was human flesh, went away, saying nothing to them."

One man was hanged for stealing, and begged for burial;

"but his petition availed him little, for the captain gave the young men, who were weak with hunger, an opportunity by ordering him to be thrown into a thicket, and they were very careful to give him the usual burial of those who died."

In contrast to these horrors is the seventeenth-century missionary De Barbuda's account of the grave of the first South African martyr Silveira—miraculous, and guarded by beasts and birds.

The English and Dutch navigators follow the Portuguese, and give us the first pictures of Table Mountain and the Hottentots. John Jourdain describes the Cape in the time of James I. Edward Terry, chaplain to the English ambassador to the Great Mogul, landed at the Cape in June, 1615; his account of the attempt to colonize it with English convicts is interesting, and the euphuist, Sir Thomas Herbert, made the most of his nineteen days at the Cape amid the accursed progeny of them.

The more famous travellers follow—Le Vaillant, great in love as in the field, "the Tartarin of real life," Mr. Colvin aptly calls him; naturalists like Lichtenstein and Burchell; and Barrow and Percival, who reflect the Cape of the first British occupation. Sir William Harris, one of the first English South African *shikari*, who visited—in 1836-7—Mosilikatse, the Matabele king; Owen the missionary, who actually witnessed the massacre of Piet Retief and his party in 1838; and Fynn in Natal—1825—in relation with Chaka and Dingaan, yield excerpts of various but absorbing interest.

Dedicated to Mr. Mendelssohn among living scholars, Mr. Colvin's anthology is inscribed to the memory of another, the Rev. H. C. von Leibbrandt, the Cape archivist. In "the dim quiet cellars of Parliament House," Capetown, the Cape politicians sparring overhead, sat Mr. Leibbrandt, "forgetting and forgotten by the noisy world above," surrounded by yellow archives, wearing "a black velvet skull-cap over his white hair." As man and scholar the venerable archivist was equally admirable, knowing every hole and corner of Cape history and serving only the truth—even when he must offend his compatriots by publishing the Slachters Nek papers, which in no wise bear out the familiar Dutch rendering of that episode. He was Mr. Colvin's guide and tutor in the Cape classics, and this anthology is brought as "a little wreath of withered leaves in his grave."

Leibbrandt's work was starved by successive Cape Governments. It would be pleasant if the Union Government should be moved hereafter to publish his 'Précis of the Archives' in decent print and binding.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

## Theology.

**Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1912, 20/** Cox

The well-known guide is, as usual, admirably full and accurate in its details. The Preface is of interest, dealing with several points of prime importance to the clergy, but the editor seems to have deserted the easier tone of his predecessors for a style which approximates to the sermon, and is somewhat diffuse.

**Home University Library of Modern Knowledge, 1/ net each.** Williams & Norgate

**Buddhism, by Mrs. Rhys Davids.**

Mrs. Rhys Davids's book on Buddhism is particularly useful as a short and readable introduction to the subject, but we should have liked a fuller bibliography.

**Nonconformity, by Principal W. B. Selbie.**

The historical part of Principal Selbie's work will be found more useful than his pronouncements on the position to-day. The latter portion has all the indications of a fair-minded man struggling to present adequately the case of those from whom he differs with respect.

**Waylen (Hector), MOUNTAIN PATHWAYS :**

A STUDY IN THE ETHICS OF THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT, with a New Translation and Critical Notes, 3/6 net, Kegan Paul  
Second edition, revised and enlarged, with Introductory Letter by F. C. Burkitt.

## Law.

**Russell (Earl), DIVORCE, 2/6 net.**

Heinemann

Upon the subject of divorce there have long been two conflicting views, both of which are to some extent represented in the existing English code. Naturally, the English marriage laws, halting thus between two opinions, are illogical, incomplete, and full of anomalies. It is therefore a good deed to set forth in a brief comprehensible manner both what the defects are in the marriage laws of this country, and how those defects arose. Marriage, in the eyes of the old ecclesiastical courts, was a sacrament and indissoluble. The Church, in its rules and practice, regarded not the general welfare of the community—the idea of which, indeed, had not then dawned—but the individual morals of the married pair; the notion of punishment and discipline was always present; and from this notion is derived the preposterous position of the English law, which actually denies divorce because the parties concerned agree in wishing for it.

The other view of divorce is the modern one, which sees marriage as a civil contract, liable, like other contracts, to defects that may justify the cancelling of it. According to this view—held by nearly all Protestant countries—it is not good, either for individuals or for the community, that men and women should be held together by a nominal bond, when all that makes marriage a union has ceased. More than a nominal bond no law can impose; the deeper essentials of marriage—mutual confidence, congeniality, sympathy, and respect—lie beyond the power of outward compulsion. As Lord Russell truly says, where husband and wife are living apart because they cannot endure to live together, their marriage is actually dissolved, however much the law may declare it to be valid.

The gravest flaw of all in the divorce law of England is its flagrant inequality as between rich and poor and as between man and woman. To offer to the ordinary wage-earner an escape from unhappy marriage at the price of 40*l.* to 60*l.* is, in effect, to deny it. In practice he or she is apt to take a second partner in defiance of the law, either removing to a new place or trusting that neighbours will condone what is felt to be really a second marriage. A similar result is actually fostered by that cheap form of partial divorce known as a judicial separation, which permits no re-marriage.

## Poetry.

**Bottomley (Gordon), CHAMBERS OF IMAGERY**

(Second Series), 1/ net. Elkin Mathews  
This is a remarkably individual book. The author has a manner of his own; his verse shows thought and a good deal of imaginative power; and he is an artist, but that sometimes leads him to choose a rare word or construction instead of a common one, to the annoyance of a reader who objects to being made to translate his native tongue. We were always expecting to come upon some poem of really high merit, but we did not find it.

**Contemporary French Poetry, selected and translated by Jethro Bithell, 1/**  
Walter Scott Publishing Co.

This is an exceptionally well-proportioned and embracing anthology. Mr. Bithell is steeped in the peculiar fragrance of the Symbolists, and his power of transmitting it untarnished is remarkable. His achievement is the outcome of a profound knowledge and sympathy, enriched by poetic taste and a vocabulary well adapted to do justice to the moods of the "Décadents" and their niceties of atmosphere. The Introduction, if a trifle over-appreciative, is nevertheless finely erudite, and its presentation of the tendencies of the reaction against the "Parnassians" is masterly. There should have been an index of names.

**Evans (F. Gwynne), IN MANTLE BLUE, 3/6 net.** Elkin Mathews

There is little to detain us here. A fondness for the names and scenes which history has consecrated seems to weigh like a load upon the author's individuality. His utterance is often derivative, and his verse, while free from startling faults, has no outstanding virtues.

**Frogley (Charles Herbert), THE MORNING'S CUP, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net.** Fifield

There is a note of real passion in the author's love of the morning, the spring, the birds, and the flowers, and he expresses in something of the true lyric strain his fresh enjoyment and unaffected pleasure in the simple things of life. His verse is, indeed, not always equally felicitous, but after a surfeit of forced raptures and mechanical organ-grinding it comes as a welcome change.

**Hardy (O. H.), AT AMISBÜHL.** Ouseley

A rhetorical *tour de force* in verse, with mountainous country for theme. It draws the usual ethical parallels by means of the usual inflated apostrophe, and differs in no respect from its countless brethren.

**Law (Alice), IMAGINARY SONNETS OF TASSO TO LEONORA, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net.** Elkin Mathews

Miss Law's previous work showed a considerable mastery over the form of the sonnet. In the present volume the sequence upon the love of Tasso for the Princess Leonora has the same metrical skill, but we miss the fresh note and spontaneous utterance which appear in the best of the

other pieces. A genuine feeling for music and bird-life sets one or two of these well above the ordinary level of verse.

**Scheffauer (Herman), DRAKE IN CALIFORNIA, Ballads and Poems, 2/6 net.** Fifield

We can find little to commend in this volume. The author uses a poetic diction which gives to his work an air of insincerity. His ballads, in particular, seem at best a skilful counterfeit of emotion only half realized, and at worst mere metrical exercises. The four translations from Nietzsche, reprinted from the recent English edition, are the best things in the book. Several of the other poems have appeared in *The New Age*, *Nation*, *Century Magazine*, and other periodicals.

**Wagstaff (Jeanie Marlon), A TALE OF OLD CRETE, AND OTHER POEMS.** Simpkin & Marshall

This volume contains a number of semi-classical narrative poems, pitched in a somewhat monotonous key, with miscellaneous short ones. The metrical schemes are never sufficiently varied in stresses, and the tales run too smoothly. The author speaks over-patently "in the language of silver," and keeps her undoubted pictorial qualities at a level of average achievement. In her choice of conventional adjectives she reminds us of the early eighteenth-century school, as in the rather sophisticated nature of the writing.

**Wilcox (Ella Wheeler), POEMS, 1/6 net.** Gay & Hancock

A selection bound in limp leather from the works of this popular, but commonplace poetess.

## Bibliography.

**Cambridge University Library: REPORT OF THE LIBRARY SYNDICATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1911.**

Cambridge University Press

The fifty-eighth annual report presented to the Senate, discussing finance, the promotion of co-operation among the various University libraries, and suggestions for organization, and recording donations and purchases during the year.

**Wigan Public Libraries: ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF LIBRARIAN.** Wigan, Wall

There are some interesting statistics in this report. In the Central Reference Library books of history, biography, and travel were consulted more frequently than those upon any other subject, and, with the exception of persons classified as students, commercial travellers were the largest class of readers. From the general library over seventy thousand works of fiction were issued, and only six hundred and thirty books on law and politics!

## Philosophy.

**Monist (The), April, 60c.**

Chicago, Open Court Publishing Co.

The current number of this magazine devoted to the philosophy of science contains an important criticism of the logics of Russell and Hilbert by M. Henri Poincaré. A reprint of a letter of 1727 from the Rev. James Bradley, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, to Edmund Halley, is the most interesting of the other contributions.

**Pollock (Sir Frederick), SPINOZA, HIS LIFE AND PHILOSOPHY, 5/ net.** Duckworth

Appears in the Crown Library. We welcome the reissue of the second edition (1899) of this admirable study. Spinoza is not easy reading in any form, but Sir



Frederick Pollock contrives to make his system fairly intelligible to the general reader, and, from a philosopher's point of view, the book has not been superseded by any more recent work accessible in English.

### History and Biography.

**European Years: the Letters of an Idle Man**, edited by George Edward Woodberry, 7/6 net. Constable

These letters are in the main woven round jaunts and sojourns in various parts of Europe. Their literary quality is sophisticated and pretentious. A positive absorption in platitudes hardly relieves their monotony. What are we to think of a literary man who can write this naïve sentence: "It is an excellent sentence you make from Landor: 'I warmed both hands at the fire of life.' I have often seen that line, or the substance of it, but never knew to whom to ascribe it"? Moreover, the author is for ever advertising the fact that certain things are beyond him, aping a patronizing *simplesse* which does not impress us as to the extent and strength of his knowledge.

**Home University Library of Modern Knowledge**, 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

**THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR**, by Frederic L. Paxson.

The American Civil War is remembered in this country more by its effects on trade than on its own account, and the English literature on the subject is slight. In these pages the Professor of American History at the University of Wisconsin narrates how the union of the States was brought about by their attempted disruption. He keeps his reader's interest throughout by a large number of "selected instances." There are three maps.

**Meneval (Baron de), THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE**, translated from the French by D. D. Fraser, 10/6 net. Sampson Low

Meneval's Life of Josephine is at the best rather washy and sugary, and hardly worth translating. The rendering is fairly good, in spite of the fact that a masculine pronoun is twice applied to Josephine in the very first paragraph.

**Ogle (Arthur), THE CANON LAW IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND: AN EXAMINATION OF WILLIAM LYNDWOOD'S 'PROVINCIALE'**, in reply to the late Prof. F. W. Maitland, 6/ net. Murray

Explaining and vindicating Stubbs's position as to the relation between the pre-Reformation Church in England and the Pope.

**Root (Winifred Trexler), THE RELATIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, 1696-1765.**

University of Pennsylvania

The charter granted in 1681 to William Penn led to the development of a colony whose settlers had ideas of government radically different from those held by the advisers of the Crown. Then followed a struggle, complicated on this side of the ocean by lack of harmony between the Government and the administrators of the Board of Trade, and on the other by difficulties with the French, the Indians, and the representatives of the Government. The Assistant Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin has successfully disentangled the threads of a confusing mass of facts. There are extensive bibliographical notes.

**Strylenski (Casimir), THE DAUGHTERS OF LOUIS XV. (MESDAMES DE FRANCE)**, translated by Cranstoun Metcalfe, 10/6 net. Chapman & Hall

A faithful and conscientious portraiture of the five pathetic daughters of "Louis the Well-Beloved": Mesdames Louise-Elizabeth, the ambitious Duchesse of Parma, much of whose life is hidden in obscurity; Henriette, who died "en sa belle jeunesse"; the characterless Sophie; Adélaïde, whose conduct towards Marie Antoinette has not escaped the castigation of history, and Victoire, both of whom survived to witness the harvest sown by the "Grand Monarque." The thoroughness of this study is commendable, since previous memoirs have attempted only incidentally to place the princesses in an historical perspective and continuity. The presentation is conveyed with much sympathy and delicacy, and, by the help of fresh documents, correspondence, and reminiscences, brings new and copious light to bear upon the careers of "Mesdames." The book is indeed exceptionally well stocked with information, conveyed with charm and distinction. There are a number of facsimiles and reproductions of portraits. The translation is adequate.

**Watt (Francis), EDINBURGH, AND THE LOTHIANS**, 10/6 net. Methuen

A dozen charming illustrations in colour by Walter Dexter are the best feature of this book. The text goes over the familiar ground without adding anything novel, and with little charm of style. There is a chapter headed 'Literary Annals of Edinburgh,' filling under thirteen pages. "These gather into one whole the complete literary story of the capital," says the author. The "complete" literary story of Edinburgh in some four thousand words! De Quincey's cottage was not at Lasswade, but at Polton. Sydney Smith did not spell his Christian name with an *i* (p. 214). John Brown of Haddington is eulogized without any mention of his connexion with the more famous author of 'Rab.' Is it fair to say that "Mrs. Carlyle was only known as the wife of her husband"? And was it really with the Edinburgh performance of Home's 'Douglas' that the phrase "Whaur's yer Wullie Shakespeare noo?" originated?

### Geography and Travel.

**Doughty (Charles M.), WANDERINGS IN ARABIA**, 2 vols., 5/ net each. Duckworth

An abridgment of 'Travels in Arabia Deserta,' arranged with Introduction by Edward Garnett. In the Crown Library. Mr. Doughty's remarkable "Georgie of the Desert" was first abridged four years ago (see *Athen.*, May 2, 1908), and the publishers show much courage and appreciation of fine literature in re-issuing it. The author's brilliant style, his sharply-cut individuality, his depth of knowledge and insight, are such as to place him among the galaxy of the great Elizabethan travellers, the Coryats and Hakluyts, instead of the modern uninspired bidders for a cheap popularity.

**Simpson (Harold), RAMBLES IN NORWAY**, 6/ Mills & Boon

This is a gossiping guide-book, with the details of hotel fees and travelling arrangements omitted. It will hardly appeal to those who have not visited Norway or are not intending to do so, though it is free from dullness. There are numerous illustrations, but no map.

**Smith (Alexander), A SUMMER IN SKYE**, 5/ net.

Edinburgh, Nimmo, Hay & Mitchell  
We welcome this new edition, brightly illustrated by reproductions of water-colours

by Mr. John Blair. The Introduction by Mr. W. Forbes Gray says just what could be wished. 'Dreamthorp' deserves to survive, but this book of Skye, also of Edinburgh and Glasgow, is by far the best of Smith's writings. After forty-seven years it is admirably fresh and vigorous, an excellent epitome of old memories, of Scottish scenery and character.

### Sports and Pastimes.

**Dunbar-Brunton (James), BIG GAME HUNTING IN CENTRAL AFRICA**, 10/6 net. Melrose

We do not "feel by proxy the thrill that comes to the sportsman over a successful shot," because we are inured to this type of compilation. Statistics of shooting records, which the author supplies profusely, are more tedious than a Blue-book, since they serve an idle purpose. Nor is the zeal for indiscriminate slaughter a pleasant feature of the latter-day hunter. There are a number of illustrations, mostly of dead animals.

**Wilding (Anthony F.), ON THE COURT AND OFF**, 5/ net. Methuen

An exciting and instructive book, written with zest and without pretentiousness. The chapters devoted to unfolding the art of successful play are stimulating, and those retelling the reminiscences of the champion himself of the keenest interest. Mrs. Larcombe writes a chapter of advice for lady players, and M. André Gobert, a brilliant exponent, one on the progress of the game in France. There are numerous illustrations.

### Education.

**Gibson (W. J.), EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND, A SKETCH OF THE PAST AND THE PRESENT**, 2/6 net. Longmans

This excellent and characteristically Scottish volume is so concise as to render any summary difficult. As regards the past, it is generalized; as regards the future, precise and detailed; everywhere it is clear and illuminating, and suffused by that deep and proud patriotism which links every Scot to every other Scot, the world over, and is so curiously different from the patriotism of the Englishman. Scotland was the parent of compulsory education as long ago as 1496; and three hundred years later, in 1796, it was in Scotland that the first technical college—Anderson's Institution in Glasgow—was established. Well may Mr. Gibson be proud to look back upon "an unbroken vista from... the fifth century to the existing schools of the twentieth."

**Johns Hopkins University Circular, SUMMER SESSION, 1912.**

Baltimore, the University,

**Teacher's Encyclopædia (The), Vol. V.,** edited by A. P. Laurie, 8/6

Caxton Publishing Co.

Vol. V. of 'The Teacher's Encyclopædia' maintains the standard of the previous volumes by its interesting and well-written articles. The subject of the health of the child is completed with articles on Open-Air Schools, the Boy Scout movement (excellently described by Col. R. H. Mackenzie), and School Architecture. While the layman will be a little surprised to read that so much change has recently taken place in ideas of school-planning, he will recognize the importance of cross-ventilation. From our experience of recently planned schools we may be allowed to doubt whether the problem of classroom ventilation has yet been successfully solved; but all, whether as teachers or pupils, who have felt the exhaustion that follows work done under bad

conditions, will agree that there is no question of school life, be it of curriculum or of organization, that more imperatively demands an answer. Meanwhile the device of a glazed hopper attached to a window-frame in front of a rising sash, with its top some 6 ft. above the floor so as to divert the incoming air upwards, is one that should be adopted in all new classrooms. The other articles in the volume deal with school organization and describe various types of schools. The curriculum of the elementary school is discussed and various theories criticized, but, though we are told generally what are the main features of a good curriculum, Mr. P. B. Ballard's article strikes us as rather inconclusive. The Scotch day-school system is described, and a very fair notice is given of the merits and faults of the Jesuit system of education. Finally an account is given of some schools with special features, such as Clifton College and Sutherland Technical School.

### Philology.

**Modern Language Review**, April, 4/ net.

Cambridge University Press  
In this number Prof. W. W. Skeat prints selections from a fragmentary poem of the early fourteenth century—'Elegy on the Death of King Edward I.'—and adds remarks incident to its philology. Mr. A. J. Barnouw inquires into the Masuccio and other sources of Chaucer's 'Miller's Tale,' and Mr. L. E. Kastner into the Italian sources of Daniel's 'Delia.' There is an appreciation of Friedrich Hölderlin's poetry, besides a grammatical examination of an 'Anglo-French Life of St. Osith.' Textual dissertations on Lydgate's verses on Queen Margaret's entry into London, and on the S. Pantaleo text of Dante's letters to the Emperor Henry VII. and the princes and peoples of Italy, complete the articles. Miscellaneous notes and reviews occupy the latter half of the number.

### School-Books.

**Blackie's English Texts:** BOSWELL, JOHN-SON'S TOUR TO THE HEBRIDES; DUFFERIN, LETTERS FROM HIGH LATITUDES; and PARK, TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA, 6d. each.

In each of these handy little volumes there is a brief notice of the author. It is well that they should be issued simultaneously as descriptive of travel in three different zones of temperature. In this series the text is unaccompanied by notes.

**Blackie's Little French Classics:** LAMARTINE, SOUVENIRS D'ENFANCE ET DE JEUNESSE, PRÉFACE DES MÉDITATIONS, edited by Ernest Weekley, 4d.

This little book contains a short biography and the preface to the 'Méditations,' those famous poems which shook the classicists from their pedestals. The Introduction is written with vigorous appreciation, but indulges in facile generalization. The print is large and orderly, the choice of subject admirable.

**Blackie's Little French Classics:** LES DEUX BOSSUS, FROM 'LES LÉGENDES DE FRANCE,' by Henry Carnoy, edited by Émile B. Le François, 4d.

The text of this well-known story is followed by brief, but useful notes, and the Appendix gives the primitive tenses of the commoner irregular verbs.

**Blackie's Little French Classics:** SONGS OF BÉRANGER, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary by George H. Ely, 6d.

Nothing could be more suitable for schools than a selection of the simple and poignant melodies of Béranger. The one before us

amply fulfils its chosen aim, though we think its scope might have been larger with advantage. The Introduction is good and adequate, and without a tinge of the prejudice which frequently warns young people off the songs on account of the opinions they embody. The notes are precise and satisfactory.

**Blackie's Longer French Texts:** NODIER, CONTES DE LA VEILLÉE, edited by C. G. Holland, with Notes, Phrase-List, Retranslation Exercises, and Vocabulary, 8d.

Teachers will find the four stories from Nodier suitable for pupils in their second year of French. There is a charm in the author's style, especially in the dialogues. Notes and phrases are good.

**Borrow (George), WILD WALES: ITS PEOPLES, LANGUAGE, AND SCENERY**, abridged and adapted by P. W. Beynon, 10d.

Blackie  
Part of the Masters of English Literature. This abridged edition gives a very readable account of Wales, its inhabitants and their language. Numerous legends connected with various localities are included, and are more interesting than some of the matter-of-fact personal details, which might well have been omitted. The life of Borrow is outlined in the short Introduction.

**McDougall (Ellen M.), THE BEGINNINGS OF HISTORY.** Kelly

A brief but excellent history of prehistoric man and of the great African and Asiatic civilizations—China, India, Egypt, the Jews, the Phœnicians, the Hittites, Babylonia, Assyria, the Persians, and the Macedonians. It is enlivened by many picturesque and suggestive parentheses, and does not neglect social and literary aspects so far as they are known. It is to be cordially recommended to schools. That it "has been used already in two London secondary schools" without passing into print seems odd.

**Magee (E.), LE LIVRE ROUGE**, 1/6 Blackie

As a first French book this will appeal to the children with its highly coloured plates and other illustrations. The French is elementary, and printed in large type.

**Mion (Denise), BLANCHENEIGE ET ROUGE-ROSE, PIÈCE EN TROIS TABLEAUX**, 8d.

Blackie  
A short, but interesting play printed in both ordinary and phonetic script, with the songs set to music.

**Scottish Vernacular Poetry from Barbour to Burns**, selected and edited, with an Introduction, by T. D. Robb, 6d.

Blackie  
A selection from Barbour of 'The Bruce' to Burns inclusive. It strikes us as a wayward collection, giving testimony of individual preferences, which should be anathema to the anthologist. The editor, who is emphatically patriotic concerning Scottish ballads, might have provided more of them. It is ridiculous to dismiss the ballads of England *in toto* as "vapid, nerveless, and commonplace," and to declare they were "perhaps debased in passing through the hands of men of little education and less taste." What of Bishop Percy and Prof. Child? Otherwise the book is in every way adequate.

**Shakespeare, TWELFTH NIGHT**, edited by H. C. Duffin, 2/ Clive

In the University Tutorial Series. A school edition with no particular features. The Introduction contains all the usual information, and the notes are happily not excessive.

**Shakespeare, KING HENRY IV., PART I.**, 4d. and 8d. Blackie

Plain-Text Edition and Junior School Edition. Sensible little editions which, in view of their price, are likely to have a wide circulation. The notes, we are glad to see, include derivations, which help to fix meanings in the memory. We should have been inclined to include even more of them, e.g., to point out that "fancy" is derived from "fantasy."

**Vinall (J. W. T.), SHADING AND PAINTING FOR SCHOOLS**, 2/6 net. Blackie

Useful and practical suggestions are here given as an aid to teachers of drawing and painting. Numerous illustrations of the effects of light and shade, and of the means employed to represent them, are exhibited. The plates in the section devoted to painting are good examples of harmony in colour.

### Fiction.

**Birmingham (George A.), THE INVIOLENT SANCTUARY.** Nelson

As a bit of workmanship 'The Inviolable Sanctuary' is hardly faultless. The sea scenery of Rosnacree, on the West Coast of Ireland, the atmosphere of hot summer days in the bay, the boating business, and the general good-humour are all well done; but the story as such is clumsily managed, especially in the *dénouement*; and the characters whose disagreeable or silly eccentricities are intended to be amusing are so crude and lifeless that where they are concerned the humour becomes rather forced. More might have been made of the public-school prefect of glorious reputation, whose career furnishes the witty chapter with which the book begins, and whose accident—on his journey to Rosnacree—is the occasion of a scene with the Irish railwaymen, which is one of the best things in the book.

**Buchan (John), THE MOON ENDURETH: TALES AND FANCIES**, 6/ Blackwood

A collection of short stories, the majority of which have already appeared in the pages of *Blackwood's Magazine*. The author exhibits a marked leaning towards the mysterious and the bizarre, but his work shows considerable imagination, and occasionally a touch of delicate satire.

**Daphne in the Fatherland**, 6/ Melrose

A novel consisting of two letters and several extracts from the diary of an English girl, recounting with commendable vivacity and sparkle many interesting experiences and reminiscences of a visit to the Fatherland.

**Doyle (A. Conan), THE GREAT SHADOW, AND OTHER NAPOLEONIC TALES**, 7d. net. Nelson

**Harding (Mrs. Ambrose), THE DOMINANT CHORD**, 6/ Werner Laurie

This novel, which appears to be a first one, is not promising, and differs from hundreds of others only in having for its setting the island of Dominica.

**Hume (Fergus), THE BLUE TALISMAN**, 6/ Werner Laurie

The sinister reputation of "the Blue Talisman" is amply justified as the story proceeds, and the murder of its possessor is but the prelude to a series of sensational events. The author has apparently aimed at providing excitement at the expense of verisimilitude, and his characters are those of conventional melodrama.

**Hunt (Mrs. Alfred and Violet), THE GOVERN-NESS**, 6/ Chatto & Windus

In her day Mrs. Alfred Hunt was a popular writer of the "three-decker" novel. The



development of the modern Fiction Industry—as Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer explains in his rather diffuse Introduction to 'The Governess'—brought conditions to which she could not adapt herself. She could not, or would not, supply "vin" and "snap"; so she left off publishing. 'The Governess,' which she left unfinished, has now been completed and "modernized" by her daughter. We are not told where the latter steps in, but a transition in manner and matter is painfully evident.

**Kingsley (Charles), HEReward THE WAKE.**  
One of Nelson's Sixpenny Classics.

**Lincoln (Natalie Sumner), THE TREVOR CASE,**  
6/ Appleton

An American detective story. At the outset the wife of a prominent legal official is found by a burglar murdered inside her husband's safe. A number of persons besides the burglar are cleverly implicated in the case, and the young man who finally discovers a murderer no one would suspect deserves his bride for his success. The many complications are, in fact, ingeniously arranged, and varied by some slight satire of fashionable society. The writing is bright throughout.

**Mortimer (Leslie), THE SIN OF YOUTH,** 6/  
Long

Had the author not informed us on the first page that his story opens in 1897, we should, judging by the style of plot and the writing, have dated it at least a century earlier. The plot is sensational, and worked out with vigour and a high-handed disregard of things as they are; the writing is marked by the peculiar phraseology dear to many a composer of the historical novel, and used, we had imagined, solely for the creation of an old-world atmosphere. Its excuse gone, it appears pretentious. Yet the book is interesting, and shows signs of a vivid imagination. If the author would devote some attention to words and their relative values, and base his plot on sounder laws, he might write an exceedingly good story.

**Noble (Edward), THE VICAR OF NORMANTON: THE STORY OF A SOUTH-COUNTRY PARSONAGE,** 6/ Constable

This story, which contains probably the sole instance in fiction of an Archbishop of Canterbury in the character of fairy godmother, is prolix, artless, and ill-constructed—or rather not constructed at all. It would have been better reading if the author had concealed his conviction that all goodness, probity, good manners, and good looks belong to well-born persons of clerical and military families, that solicitors are inevitably rogues, and that the Army is a school of morality and honour. His persistent loading of the dice tends to destroy his readers' interest.

**Oppenheim (E. Phillips), PETER RUFF,** 2/ net.  
Hodder & Stoughton

Set a thief to catch a thief, and Mr. Oppenheim tells, in this series of amusing stories, how successful the result may be. The situations are original, the heroine is a charming type of strong woman, and the humour with which the stories are told is delightful—all the more delightful, perhaps, because rarely met with in a book of this kind.

**Oxenham (John), QUEEN OF THE GUARDED MOUNTS,** 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A romance of the French Revolution and the rising in La Vendée and Brittany in 1793. The plot concerns the fortunes of some exiled aristocrats and their unsuccessful efforts to re-establish the monarchy. The author writes in a breezy and invigorating style, and his story, though lacking in

depth, provides plenty of excitement in the form of hand-to-hand encounters and hair-breadth escapes on sea and land. The book includes some excellent photographs.

**Phillips (Austin), THE COMMON TOUCH,** 6/  
Smith & Elder

All "isms" and "ists" are congenial soil for the propagation of neurotic thought and action, and there is ample room for a book which points the moral and adorns the tale. The present author's inept attack on what is designated intellectual Socialism will serve no more useful purpose than as a warning against taking further work of his too seriously.

**Reid (Christian), THE LIGHT OF THE VISION,**  
\$1.25

Notre Dame, Indiana, The Ave Maria  
The heroine's excessive anxiety for her spiritual welfare induces her to sacrifice her prospects of earthly happiness and those of her lover. As exhibiting the uncompromising attitude of the Roman Catholic Church on divorce, the story has a certain interest; but the author mingles too much sentimentalism with the idealism, and will hardly, we think, make a strong appeal to English readers.

**Wilson-Barrett (A.), THE TOWER HILL MYSTERY,** 6/ Ward & Lock

The only person of interest in this "horrible murder" mystery is the private inquiry agent who tracks down the guilty, and thereby saves the innocent from hanging, and he is interesting mainly because he is so unlike the accepted type of private inquiry agent—at least, as portrayed in fiction. The difference will probably disappoint admirers of the Sherlock Holmes type; but, though the story lacks any thrilling interest, we think that most people who like detective tales will find it amusing.

### General.

**Dunraven (Earl of), THE FINANCES OF IRELAND BEFORE THE UNION AND AFTER: AN HISTORICAL STUDY,** 5/ net.

Lord Dunraven is now a warm Federalist. His argument throughout this book is that, first and last, Ireland has been bled by the financial arrangements between the two countries. The one bright patch in her financial history is, in his view, the period of Grattan's Parliament, and he contends that "when the Act of Union was passed, Ireland's financial position was perfectly sound." In setting down his facts and making his deductions he displays a remarkable temperance, judiciousness, and love of accuracy. The subject bristles with difficulties, and in many departments of it his interpretations of the facts would be contested by men of another school. But his keenest opponent will admit that he has marshalled his figures and elaborated his narrative in a way which is as fair as it is lucid. Especially convincing is his exposure of the manner in which, during the years between the Union and the amalgamation of the two Exchequers, the smaller island was saddled with an enormous debt which, left to herself, she would never have contracted. Lord Dunraven holds the view that the granting of Home Rule would not lessen the strength of the case for restitution.

**Dunraven (Earl of), THE OUTLOOK IN IRELAND,** 6d. net. Murray

This new paper-covered edition incorporates much additional matter relevant to recent developments. So forcible and pointed an excursus well merited a reprint.

**Essex Review,** April, 1/6 net.

Colchester, Benham  
London, Simpkin & Marshall  
There is a good deal of interesting matter in the current number of this flourishing quarterly, notably the articles on the Bow china factory and church chests in Essex.

**Garden Cities and Town Planning,** April, New Series, Vol. II., No. 4, 3d. P. S. King

Suggestions for the London of the Future are the most interesting part of this number. They include a central railway station underground for all lines, the formation of a belt of green round the city made out of open spaces, and the gradual reduction of all the buildings in one street to one style of architecture.

**Gray (Eleanor), GENERAL BOOTH AND THE NEW WARFARE,** 1/ net. Moring

This forensic rodomontade directs its trumpetings in the main against the forays of science and the intellect, eulogizes General Booth in magniloquent terminology, and persistently refuses—for the sake, we presume, of conveying a certain gruffness and sternness of expression—to employ particles.

**Hall (Edgar Vine), THE ROMANCE OF WILLS AND TESTAMENTS,** 5/ net.

Fisher Unwin  
This is a most pleasant book. By industrious delving among the forbidding records of Somerset House, and the various matter printed about wills, Mr. Hall has collected a great quantity of interesting material, which he has woven together with unobtrusive skill. The subject is a fruitful one, and would repay a more exhaustive study.

**In Camp and Kitchen: A HANDY GUIDE FOR EMIGRANTS AND SETTLERS,** 1/ net.

Melrose  
This manual, though it may not attract a large audience, should be very useful to those for whom it is designed. It supplies much serviceable information.

**Macmillan's New Shilling Library: FOR THE TERM OF HIS NATURAL LIFE,** by Marcus Clarke.

A reprint of this well-known Australian novel.

**Returns of Accidents and Casualties,** as Reported to the Board of Trade by the Several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom during the Year ending December 31st, 1911, 4d.

Stationery Office  
These returns should be carefully studied by every member of Parliament, and the main facts contained in them should be made familiar to every citizen. The fact that railway companies enjoy special privileges and are ruled by special laws not only lays upon them a particular responsibility to the public, but also makes the Legislature, and the public behind that Legislature, in some degree responsible for the management of the railways and the welfare of the men employed.

Unfortunately, the information is not presented in such a manner as to be clearly comprehensible at first sight. The accidents are divided into two groups: those occurring "on railways in the United Kingdom in the course of public traffic," and those occurring "upon their [the railway companies'] premises, but in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned"—not the clearest possible differentiation. Of the first group of accidents a tabulated summary appears on p. 3; but the second group appears there only in a paragraph, so that the reader who desires to know the whole number of persons killed and injured in the year

must make out a tabular summary of the second group for himself, and add together the totals. As regards railway servants, the totals in the first group are 379 killed, 5,230 injured; in the second, 56 killed and 22,537 injured. The latter totals include, however, a comparatively small number of servants of contractors employed upon the railways. Thus over 400 railway servants were killed and over 27,000 injured in the United Kingdom in the course of last year. No injury is reported that does not compel the injured person to be absent for a whole day from work.

Two other tables show the number of men injured in each branch of the service and the number of persons employed in that branch. The total of railway servants employed was 608,750. Comparing with this the figures of men injured—exclusive of the killed—we find that roughly one man in every twenty-two is injured in the course of a year.

Every one of the six great railway companies reported more than 150 coupling accidents. The Great Eastern had nearly one every day—360; the North-Eastern 574, or more than three every two days. Nearly 77 men injured daily on the railways of this country; one man killed every day and some 50 over at the year's end: these are the outstanding facts which it behoves every citizen to remember.

#### Royal Colonial Institute Year-Book, 1912.

The Institute contains the rules, the charter of incorporation, lists of meetings and papers, various committees and activities connected with the Institute. The non-resident and resident Fellows and the geographical list of Fellows are also included.

#### Tous les Chefs-d'Œuvre de la Littérature française: BALZAC, EUGÉNIE GRANDET; et LES POÈTES DE LA PLÉIADE, 1/ net each.

Two more issues of the masterpieces of French literature in the companion series to "Everyman." Specimens of Chénier, De Musset, Montaigne, Voltaire, Rousseau, and others are to follow by the end of May. The type is somewhat small.

#### Pamphlets.

##### Burlford (T. R.), BRITANNIA'S AWAKENING: BRITAIN IN 1922, 6d. net.

An illustrated booklet designed to inculcate the "beautification" of the country, Tariff Reform, &c.

##### Dunraven (Earl of), THE NEW SPIRIT IN IRELAND, 1d. net.

A reprint of a lecture delivered at Cork in January last. It inculcates the "All-for-Ireland" doctrine that what Ireland most needs is a burial of the hatchet with the growth of a unified national sentiment.

##### Reid (Sir George), THE WORLD OF MATTER AND THE WORLD OF MIND: AN ADDRESS TO THE ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, EDINBURGH, FEB. 22ND, AND GLASGOW, FEB. 23RD.

The speaker, assuming the dualism of mind and matter, makes an earnest plea for the consideration of the former. Apparently preferring the argument from design to the theory of evolution, he goes on to urge the importance of psychology in education, and of education in practical life.

##### Vavasour (Sir William), COMMUNAL INTERESTS: AN ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The Author, 225, Goldhawk Road, W. A panegyric of Liberalism as embracing "all communal sections," "universal in

its range," and the "only true embodiment of equitable law and order." These may seem extravagant claims, but they are acutely argued, and the author offers a lucid exposition of the achievements, aims, and tendencies of Liberalism as a creed and a practical expedient. We think, however, that insufficient distinction between Liberal ideas and their practical embodiment has been observed.

#### FOREIGN.

##### History and Biography.

##### Zeitschrift für Brüdergeschichte, Vol. VI. Part I.

Herrnhut, Moravian Brotherhood. In this number Herr J. Th. Müller continues the series of extracts from Count Zinzendorf's papers. The first here given (third of the series) is a "short account of Herrnhut and Bertholdsdorf from the time of the departure of Herr Heitz"; next, dated 1727, we have "the latest history of the Brothers from Moravia"; and then the "History of the four united Brothers" (1727) and an "Historical account of the constitution of the Brethren from Moravia and Bohemia." There is also a biography of Samuel Christlieb Reichel, who, at the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, represented a movement among the Moravian Brethren away from dogma in the direction of purely humanitarian idealism.

#### LADY ASHBURTON'S LIBRARY.

ON Monday, the 15th inst., and the four following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of the late Lady Ashburton, removed from Melchet Court, Hants. The most important books were: Carlyle, History of Frederick the Great, 6 vols., 1858-65, presentation copy from the author to Lord Ashburton, 25l. Discourse on the Death of Marshal Keith, 1764, presentation copy to Lady Ashburton from Carlyle, with 4 pp. of notes in his handwriting, 53l. Mémoires de Frédérique Sophie de Prusse, 2 vols., 1812, Carlyle's copy, 31l. Aikin, Annals of the Reign of George III., 2 vols., 1820, Carlyle's copy, 36l. Audubon's Birds of America, 4 vols., 1827-38, 540l. Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea, 1826, presentation copy with an autograph verse, 42l. Horne B.V.M., printed by Pigouchet, 1498, presentation copy from the Archbishop of Taranto to Caroline Bonaparte, 225l. About 330 coloured caricatures by Gillray, &c., 27l. Ruskin, Stones of Venice, 3 vols., 1851-73, presentation copy from the author to Carlyle, 40l. Correspondence relating to the North American Boundary, &c., 10 vols., 1827-41, 41l. Tennyson, The Princess, 1847, presentation copy to Carlyle from the author, 46l.

#### AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

ON Monday last Messrs. Sotheby sold a collection of autograph letters, the property of a well-known collector, among the highest prices being the following: Thomas Hardy, autograph MS. of 'The Melancholy Hussar,' 50l. Kipling, autograph MS. of his poem 'The Quest,' 16l. 10s. Sterne, letter to Sir W. Hamilton, March 17, 1766, 45l. Washington, letter to G. Polson, June 24, 1771, 20l. R. L. Stevenson, Travels with a Donkey in the Cévennes, 1886, with an autograph note to Messrs. R. & R. Clark, 17l. Dickens, Life, by Foster, 3 vols., extended to 6 by extra illustrations, 1872-4, 140l. A collection of letters and papers of the Duke of Wellington, 50l. The total of the sale was 723l. 15s.

#### 'THE ISCARIOT.'

Kingston Crescent, Portsmouth, April 8, 1912.

It is interesting to note that the idea of Mr. Eden Phillpotts's poem under this title was embodied in an essay, 'Judas Iscariot,' by Thomas De Quincey, vol. vi., Collected Works, Author's Edition, 1863 (Adam & Charles Black). J. G. BLACKMAN.

#### W. T. STEAD.

THE doubts which might have been entertained concerning the fate of Mr. William T. Stead, who was on board the Titanic, were settled on Saturday last by the report of an eyewitness, Miss Hilda Slater. He was seen clinging to a raft, after helping others, and finally was compelled by the freezing water to release his hold. Characteristically, he had been eager for the chance of describing a first trip on so "up-to-date" a vessel. The voyage was no idle whim, and would, no doubt, have been the theme of a scathing article on that superfection of luxury which has received for once such dire condemnation.

Born in 1849, the son of a Congregational minister, Mr. Stead went to Silcoates School, and later became an apprentice to a Tyne-side merchant. He had a passion for reading which endangered his eyesight, wrote boyish essays for prizes, and was so far successful in amateur journalism that he was called in 1871 to edit *The Northern Echo* in Darlington. He left it in 1880 for *The Pall Mall Gazette*, with which he was connected as assistant for four years, and editor for six. Already in the North he had made a practice of "discussing every live subject, and compelling attention"; and on *The Pall Mall* he wielded a power and influence in public affairs which made him one of the most prominent men of his time, the greatest of contemporary journalists, if not the father of modern journalism. To detail his exploits would be to write the history of the time. He had a gift for presenting a case in lucid and attractive form, and an eye for "copy" which has seldom been surpassed. Further, from early days he had insisted on not writing against his convictions, and his fearless advocacy of what he believed was a fine side of his character. Fanatic and Puritan, Jingo and self-advertiser, he impressed himself on the public, perhaps, as much by the defects of his qualities as by the qualities themselves. Opinion was with him, as was said of Gladstone, a zymotic disease, and we cannot doubt that, like Gladstone, he was always fully impressed with his own rightness, however much the world might wonder at the new fad or the latest casuistry. He is credited with the practical invention of the interview, one of the most subtle forms of misrepresentation in journalism; and those who valued his exposition of the national conscience must often have wished the expositor a mind better balanced and less sensational methods of promoting his ends.

His fame declined after he left *The Pall Mall*, and started *The Review of Reviews*, one of those short cuts to knowledge in ample accord with the spirit of the age. His various penny booklets, begun in 1895, and suggested, no doubt, by his own reading of Shakespeare in a similar form in his young days, were a real boon to many, though here, too, his rage for condensing could not be restrained.

*The Daily Paper*, which he began a few years ago, quickly collapsed, and he lost reputation by his dealings with the occult in *Borderland* 1893-7, which tended to the ludicrous. His vigour was, however, undiminished, and he made some noise by an account of his first sight of the inside of a theatre. He visited the Tsar in 1898, and had of late been busy with various international schemes, being a firm believer in the Hague Conference.

Mr. Stead was a copious and agreeable talker, much liked by his friends, and ever ready at his busiest to help others.



## BYRON'S 'HOURS OF IDLENESS':

AN OLD QUESTION APPROXIMATELY  
SETTLED.

46, Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood, N.W.

So far as length is concerned (*Ars longa!*) there is not much to choose between bibliography and its august relative art. As long ago as the 5th of December, 1885, *The Athenæum* published some four or five columns on the suppressed and destroyed Byron quarto of 1806 and its variants, including 'Hours of Idleness.' That article led to a good deal of more or less silly speculation on supposed variants, &c. The correspondence on the subject, in which the editor gave me the last word, ended in *The Athenæum* of the 23rd of January, 1886; but in the number of the previous week an eminent bookseller, the late Mr. Francis Harvey, had called public attention to the fact, already well-known to bibliographers, that the large-paper copies of 'Hours of Idleness' were printed with different type and ornaments from those used for the ordinary copies. Why a small country press like that of S. & J. Ridge of Newark, where the two books were printed (concurrently, as far as we know), should have chosen to employ two founts of type and two sets of compositors, instead of rearranging the small 8vo pages into large 8vo forms, may well be left as a trivial unsolved mystery; but up till now first-edition collectors have vexed their souls with the question—Which of the two books, the large or the small, is to be regarded as "the real Simon Pure"? Having fine copies of both books, I am, as a bibliographer should be, wholly disinterested in the solution, if ever solution is admitted to have come. So, I believe, is that mighty hunter and accomplished bibliographer Mr. Thomas J. Wise—who has recently obtained curious, though I think not quite conclusive, evidence on the subject.

It will be remembered that both books contain a list of *Errata*—meant to be the same list, although the one does not follow the other in absolutely every detail. Both lists make a correction in "page 64 line 1" which really refers to line 2 of that page; and both direct the substitution of *lovelier* for "lovlier" in line 9 of page 86, whereas the horror in that line to be done to death is no less fearsome a thing than "lovlier" in both books. But, while the small-paper list correctly amends an error on page 153, the large-paper list purports to amend it on page 163, where, of course, it does not occur, the books being page for page and line for line identical.

Mr. Wise's new evidence is that of a copy of the small-paper issue in which the binder has left both a cancelled leaf and the substituted leaf, or "cancel." The leaf consists of pages 21 and 22. The cancelled leaf, the third in signature D, was duly mutilated by the printer for the binder's guidance; but the "cancel," printed as the fourth leaf in signature b, was left in that position (immediately after the *Errata*) instead of being substituted for D 3—through the default of that binder, whose carelessness is our luck. In the large-paper copies there is no cancelling of the leaf—D 3 being printed in accordance with the regenerate D 3 of the small-paper copies.

It might be hastily assumed that in this respect the large-paper sheet was set up from a corrected copy of the small-paper sheet; but even that much would not be a safe assumption. If, when the correction arrived from Byron, signature D 3 was

already printed off on small paper, but not on large, the same instruction might quite well have served one compositor to set up a cancel and another to rectify standing type; and, in the unknown conditions of the work at Ridge's, there is nothing to substantiate the theory that the large-paper compositors had got so far ahead of the small at the end of the job as to win the race after all. Neither can it be safely assumed that the small-paper men kept the lead and got their book finished first. It is likely enough; for the small-paper book is a rather *non-chalant* production, anything but exemplary for type, ink, or presswork; whereas the large-paper book is well finished and carefully printed from good fresh types and with good ink; and circumspection in making the best use of press material obviously takes time.

There is a scrap of evidence as to priority in vol. i. of Mr. E. H. Coleridge's edition of Byron's poetry. Facing p. xii is a facsimile of the title-page of the small-paper issue, which Mr. Coleridge calls "the first published impression," and describes as a small 8vo. It is clearly from the ill-executed book, being distinguishable at a glance from the superior demy 8vo by the untidiness of the imprint, in which the last two lines are much out of the centre. In the top margin it is recorded in MS. that this was "Mrs. Byron's Copy"; and it is but natural to expect that the poet's mother would have one of the earliest copies.

Thus the balance of considerations seems to favour the precedence of the small-paper in point of time, though, for aught we know to the contrary, both may have come boarded from the bindery at the same moment and been put on sale simultaneously.

It is only the enormous eminence of the poet that lends a shadow of significance to this question. On the other hand, the details of the cancelled leaf and the cancel have some slight literary interest on the same ground. The leaf, pages 21 and 22, has on the recto the close of the 'Stanzas to a Lady, with the Poems of Camoens,' and on the verso the opening of 'The First Kiss of Love.' It was not the recto but the verso that the young poet wished to alter. The poem had been printed off with the opening—

Away, with your fictions of flimsy romance,  
Those tissues of fancy Moriah has wove;

and a foot-note to the name "Moriah" had explained "The Goddess of Folly." But the cancel drops the foot-note with the name and reads—

Away, with your fictions of flimsy romance,  
Those tissues of falsehood which Folly has wove;

The rejected reading had appeared in the privately printed 'Poems on Various Occasions,' "fancy" and all, and with the same foot-note, and had had a forerunner in a manuscript at Newstead,

Moriah those air dreams and types has o'er wove.

It would seem but natural that 'Poems on Various Occasions' furnished the copy for 'Hours of Idleness' as far as the two collections consist of the same compositions.

With my own (formerly Mr. Becher's) rescued sheets of the destroyed quarto of 1806, the 'Fugitive Pieces,' lying before me in their original wrapper and their pristine state of preservation, and alongside of them Mr. Wise's faultless copy of the 'Poems on Various Occasions' (8vo, 1807), I take the opportunity of adding to the bibliographical particulars given in *The Athenæum* in 1886 the fact that for the wrapper of the quarto and the paper boards of the octavo the same bronzy-green paper was

used, and that many of the typographical ornaments are identical in the two books.

Can any reader of *The Athenæum* learned in the mythologies (as I am not) tell us anything to the advantage or disadvantage of this Moriah whom the youthful poet was at such pains to stamp out? The only Moriah that comes back to my memory is not a goddess at all, but whether connected with folly or not is a matter of opinion. It was in the land of Moriah that Abraham was commanded to offer his son up as a burnt sacrifice and then stopped by an angel as he raised the knife; and it was on Mount Moriah in Jerusalem that Solomon began the forty years' task of building a temple on the threshing-floor of Araunah the Jebusite. But what about this goddess of folly whose abolition has preserved for us all the evidence we have as to the priority of the two varieties of the first edition of 'Hours of Idleness'? May we assume that the Greek common noun *μωπία* (silliness) was mistaken by the youth for a proper name, or that he thought it allowable for the rash purposes of his poem to create a goddess for the occasion and regarded the addition of an *h* to the common noun as sufficient for the purpose, till set right by some one who knew better? Or is there really such a goddess, "unknown" to

H. BUXTON FORMAN?

CUNNINGHAM'S EXTRACTS FROM  
THE REVELS' BOOKS.

April 6, 1912.

THE continuation of Mr. Ernest Law's long letter in defence of Cunningham calls for little reply beyond what I have already given in *The Athenæum* of July 22nd-29th, 1911. He complains of my using the phrase "at the end," in reference to the "Wier-drawers" expenses. He says it is the beginning of p. 4. I am quite aware of that. But I had been discussing the list of plays, and naturally used the phrase "at the end," meaning at the end of the first part. Is this not rather a quibble than an argument?

I had pointed out that there was a discrepancy between the dates of the plays and the dates of the expenses of the workmen preparing for them. The plays begin on the 1st, the expenses on November 5th. The period of the bill is from October 31st, 1611, to October 31st, 1612. The Declared Accounts begin from October 31st. So do the Revels Accounts (though the "Master" begins on the 30th by planning for the others). I am aware it is only the Wier-drawers' account which begins from November 5th, but that work was necessary for the production of plays.\* I had also noted that the number of plays given were different from those given in unsuspected documents. Mr. Law explains that the Queen also had her Master of the Revels, who saw to the expenses of her plays, &c. I confess I have not heard of that official. It is true that Samuel Daniell was appointed what we should call a Censor of Plays for Kirkham and the Queen's Children of the Revels; but it was 1615 before he was granted a more important office in relation to the youths of the Queen's Chamber at Bristol, under the authority of the "Master of the Revels." It is true that expenses for royal performances were frequently paid by the Lord Chamberlain, and perhaps by the Queen's Chamberlain. But Mr. Law does not see my point.

\* The Declared Accounts mention plays presented by Hemings, one on October 31st, and the other on November 1st. These Declared Accounts are above suspicion, and are my authority for these facts.

The Declared Accounts of the King's Chamber (not the Queen's) record payments for 32 performances. This list gives 13. Allowing for the possibly intended limitation of plays as well as masks to those presented before the King, the list is not correct. Four of the plays included were not presented before the King; some of the plays are entered to wrong companies, some to a wrong date, which is of less importance. For instance, the King's Players on New Year's Night should have read "New Year's Eve," but they did not play then before the King at all, but before the Prince, &c. The Sunday following it was not the Children of Whitefriars, but the King's Players, who performed. The next Sunday after that (January 12th) it was not the Queen's Players, but the Duke of York's Players, who appeared, and not before the King. On Monday, January 13th, the King's Players did perform, but before the Prince, not before the King; and on Shrove Monday the Duke of York's Players played before the Prince, not before the King. I have taken a great deal of trouble to check details, not for their own sake, but because of their possibly helping me and others to decide the question of authenticity.

With all my trouble, I have not done enough. I found, as soon as my article was printed last July, that, though I was quite correct in reckoning 20l. as the "usual" price for Hampton Court plays, I should have taken into account the Plague of 1636, when the Players lived near Hampton Court to escape infection, with an allowance from the King, so that their *unusual* payments there were the *usual* payments for other places. This weakens the strength of my argument, but it does not overthrow it altogether, as to the genuineness of the third of Cunningham's papers.

#### AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

We next print Mr. Law's final letter:—

#### V.

"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM," in discussing the record of 1636-7, reproves me for calling it "one of the Revels' accounts." I maintain, nevertheless, that this is altogether an accurate phrase to apply to a packet of three documents relating to payments for plays acted at Court, under the superintendence of the Revels' Officers, and enclosed in a sheet bearing an official note that they relate to "plays and revels." The authenticity of no one of the three had ever been questioned when I wrote; and I only referred to the packet incidentally as one of the records abstracted by Cunningham from the Audit Office.

Your correspondent, however, proceeds to assert of this record that "no part of it ever belonged to the Audit Office." To this I unhesitatingly and emphatically answer, that every part of it—including the play-list (assuming it, of course, to be genuine)—belonged to that office. The list, having been made out probably by one of the players (it seems to be in the handwriting of Eillardt Swanston), and handed by him to the Lord Chamberlain, would, according to custom, have been forwarded by his Lordship, with his warrant, to the Treasurer of the Chamber as his voucher for the payment of the money due to the players for the performances therein recorded. Passed on by the Treasurer to his "very loueing friends the Auditors of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Imprest," they must have remained in the Audit Office for upwards of two centuries at least—until 1842, when Cunningham printed the list, with the two other documents, in the Introduction to his 'Extracts,' p. xxv. Some time

between 1842 and 1859—the year when he retired from the Audit Office and its archives were removed to the Record Office—he took possession of the record, and soon after sold it to a bookseller in Fleet Street, who gave it up in 1868 to the Record Office, where it has remained ever since, classed among "Audit Office Papers, Various, Revels."

Now let me examine the ground on which it is so confidently pronounced by your correspondent to be forged. He does not refer to any appearance of falsification in the document itself, not to any modern look about it, not to anything whatever suspicious about the ink, lettering, paper, or anything else. His sole ground—which I shall show to be absolutely fallacious—is that he finds a discrepancy between the place where, according to the list, certain performances were given, and the place where, according to him, they must have been given—for a reason based, not on evidence, but on a mere inference of his own.

"There is no certainty [says he] that the names of the plays (beyond the one named [i.e., 'The Royal Slave']) or the dates are true. And I can prove that the places where the performances are said to have taken place are false."

First, as to the names and dates. To test them there happens to be the very best authority possible—the Office-Book of Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels at the time. From this book, though now missing, excerpts were made by Malone 120 years ago, and were published by him in his 'Historical Account of the English Stage,' prefixed to vol. i. pt. ii. of his 1790 edition, and reprinted after his death in the 'third Variorum'—Boswell's 'Malone'—in 1821. It is true that Herbert's list—at any rate, as transcribed by Malone—contains only some thirteen entries, that is, of plays acted at Court from St. Stephen's Day, 1636, to Shrove Tuesday, 1637; whereas the Audit Office list gives the names and dates of twenty-two plays in all, presented within the whole theatrical year from Easter Monday, 1636, to Shrove Tuesday, 1637. But the last dozen or so entries of this impugned list tally almost exactly with Herbert's for the same period.\* There is, therefore, the very best reason for holding, contrary to the view of your correspondent, that at least the names and dates of these plays, as given in the Audit Office list, are certainly "true"; and a strong presumption that the names and dates of the others are equally to be relied on.

I pass now to the question of their places of performance. In Herbert's list, as given by Malone and by Chalmers ('Supplemental Apology,' 1799), the plays, it is true, have not their places of performance assigned to them *seriatim*; while in the impugned Audit Office list all the plays entered as acted before the King and Queen on various dates from November 17th, 1636, to January 24th following—fourteen in all—are, each of them, play after play, specifically stated to have been acted at Hampton Court. Indeed, a small space is left, and a line drawn above the first of these entries and beneath the last, to distinguish them from the rest, which are stated to have been acted at Whitehall, Blackfriars, and St. James's.

Would a forger, we may ask incidentally, have gratuitously inserted such particulars of place, so liable to be erroneous, if made

up 200 years after the event—so likely to be detected, as fresh sources of history are revealed?

We may think, however, what we choose about this; your correspondent is certain that the information, as regards thirteen out of the fourteen plays, is false, and that the list is consequently a forgery. The plays, he says, cannot have been acted at Hampton Court. Why? Because, says he, the Lord Chamberlain's warrant (printed by Cunningham, p. xxiv) shows that the payment of these performances was at the rate of 10l. each, whereas—according to him—"ever after March 17th, 1630/31, at least, every performance at Hampton Court earned 20l.; and the man who made the list did not know that!" (His own italics.) Indeed, the man did not know that, for he knew a good deal more about it than your correspondent.

He knew, for example—as we ourselves may also know from the old accounts—that the fee for plays at Hampton Court in the time of King James had always been "twentie nobles a peece"—6l. 13s. 4d.—to which was usually added "by way of his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s rewards fyve marks"—3l. 6s. 8d.—making in all for each play 10l. As for instances, he probably knew that such were the fees paid to Heminges on behalf of Shakespeare and other members of the King's Company when they gave six performances in that palace, including 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' during the Christmas holiday 1603-4; and he probably knew also—as we may know even from Cunningham's book—that such were the fees paid for presenting "three plays before his Ma<sup>ty</sup> and the King of Denmarke, twoe of them at Greenwich and one at Hampton Court," in the summer of 1606—together 30l.

"The man who made the list" would, moreover, have known, as we may also know "by careful research," that like fees were paid for plays at Hampton Court throughout the reign of King Charles. He would have known, for instance, that though the King's players received by warrant of the Lord Chamberlain ('Papers,' class v. vol. xciii. p. 235), March 18th, 1630-31, "Twenty pounds a peece for foure plays Acted at Hampton Court," the extra ten pounds a piece was "in respect and consideration of the travaile and expenses of the whole company in dyet and lodging during the time of their attendance there."

Also, he may have known a few years later—as we may know now by the same process of "careful research"—that, though the King's players received for six plays acted at Hampton Court and Richmond in the year 1638-9 "20l. a peece for those plays," while they had only "tenne pounds a peece for the other eightene acted at Whitehall" (*ibid.*, vol. xcv. p. 318), the extra 10l. a play was given them because "they were not only at ye losse of their day at home, but at extraordinary charges by travayling, and carriage of their goods."

Further, it would have been clear to him then—as it can be made clear to us now by carefully studying the Lord Chamberlain's warrants—that, when such special expenses and losses are not specifically noted in the warrants as the reasons for granting the extra 10l., they were understood and implied both by the players and their paymasters; and that when there were no losses or no extra expenses, or when these were made up to the players in some other way, then the regulation fee of 10l. only per play would be authorized in the warrant.

\* Herbert's list includes two plays by Beeston's Company, which would have no place in the Audit Office list, as that relates only to those given by the King's Company. It also omits 'Hamlet' on the 24th of January, giving that date instead of the 17th to 'Rollo,' but this may be an error of transcription.



The last case, in fact, was just that of the fourteen plays we have been discussing, and I can prove conclusively, not only that these plays *might* have been, but that they *must* have been, acted at Hampton Court, and that they *could* have been acted at no other place—for the following reasons. Throughout the winter months 1636-7 the plague was raging in London, the theatres were closed by Order in Council, and the Court, having retired early in the autumn to Hampton Court, remained there in closely guarded seclusion, nobody from London being allowed within ten miles of the palace.

The King's players, however, were specially summoned by his Majesty "to assemble their companie and keepe themselves together neere our Court for our service"; and were granted a special allowance of 20*l.* a week for their expenses, "to commence from the first day of November last past, and to continue during our pleasure, to be taken unto them as of our princely bountie"—and your correspondent "did not know that"! This truly "princely bountie" lasted until the end of January. My authority is the original "Letters" under the Privy Seal, dated Hampton Court, December 13th, 1636—a parchment of eleven lines, which is to be found in the Record Office—State Papers, Dom., Charles I., vol. cccxxxvii., No. 33.

Now we can see why it was that the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Pembroke and Montgomery, when directing in his warrant of March 12th, 1636/7, that there should

"bee payd unto John Lowen and Joseph Taylor or either of them, for themselves and the rest of the company of his Ma<sup>y</sup> Players, the summe of Two hundred and tenne pounds....for one and twenty Playes, by them acted before his Ma<sup>y</sup> at Hampton Court and elsewhere within the space of a yeere ended in February last"—

was careful to add, "beeing after the usual and accustomed rate of tenne pounds for each play." For, although one of that "most noble and incomparable paire of brethren" who had so much befriended Shakespeare, he was yet too old and wary a servant of the Crown to let "the poor players" be paid twice over for their "diet and lodging," &c.

He goes on to direct the payment to them of, in addition, a special "summe of Thirty Pounds more for their paynes in studying and acting the new play sent from Oxford called 'The Royal Slave'"—by Cartwright—thus making up the number of the plays to the full twenty-two given in the Audit Office list.

As the players' stay at or near Hampton Court lasted three full months, their weekly allowance merely must have amounted in the aggregate to 260*l.*—twice as much as they would have got by an additional 10*l.* for each of the plays presented there; while altogether, with the usual fees for the twenty-one plays, and the special fee of 30*l.* for 'The Royal Slave,' they must have received from the King's coffers in this one year alone no less than 500*l.*

We can now understand also why it was that Pembroke and Montgomery explicitly stated in his warrant that the "one and twenty Playes" were "acted at Hampton Court and elsewhere"—his specific mention of that palace obviously pointing to the fact that the greater number of them had been acted there. Nothing, in truth, could be much plainer. How, then, does your correspondent try to get over the difficulty? Really by a most amazing and audacious procedure. He positively questions the correctness of the Lord Chamberlain's

statement, and seeks to set him right by asseverating:—

"But it could only be 'The Royal Slave' which was acted at Hampton Court, because the other 21 had only the usual allowance of 10*l.*, and must have been acted in London. But the writer of the list makes 14 of them acted at Hampton Court!"

Clumsy forger! Ignorant man!

Yet Herbert, the Master of the Revels, agrees with him and with the Lord Chamberlain, and not with your correspondent. For in Malone's verbatim transcript of his list (as printed, p. 239, vol. iii., of the 'Variorum,' 1821) we find the heading "At Hampton Court, 1636," applying to all the plays from "the first part of 'Arviragus,' Monday afternoon, 26 Decem.," to "'Julius Cæsar' at St. James's, the 31 Jan., 1636." But perhaps your correspondent will maintain that Herbert was wrong, too.

He concludes with a remark about the ink. He had before assured us that "the constituents of the ink used in the Record Office were the same from before the beginning of the seventeenth century down to the date at which he [i.e., Cunningham] used it." He now declares: "The fact that the ink is the same, out of the same brewing, as in the list 31 years before, casts a lurid light on the whole confection." It does indeed!

I have heard that a distinguished scholar was appealed to, some few years ago, by one of Cunningham's relatives, since dead, to clear his memory from this unmerited stain. Time and chance have at last provided the opportunity for rendering him this tardy justice. But in order that it should be complete, decisive, and final, it was desirable that anything to be said on the other side should be publicly set forth. This has now been done in the columns of *The Athenæum*, so that all Shakespearean scholars, and all interested in our literary annals, may be able to judge, once for all, what is the worth of the case that can be made against Peter Cunningham and the Revels' lists of plays. ERNEST LAW.

## THE REVISION OF THE VULGATE.

THE COMMISSION FOR THE REVISION OF THE VULGATE, after an interval of two years, have issued their second report from the College of St. Anselm, Rome. The object of the Commission being the publication of a text of St. Jerome's Latin Bible which shall be as perfect as the utmost care and research can make it, the preliminary work of assembling and collating all the extant Latin versions, in order to determine which of them St. Jerome made the base of his own, is going slowly forward. These two years have been spent in the discovery and acquisition of such texts; and the report states that the labour in this vast field of research has proved even heavier and more costly than had at first been anticipated.

The Commission are making extensive use of the photographic apparatus described in their first report; and their collection of volumes of manuscripts thus reproduced now numbers about seventy. The photograph of each page is minutely compared with the manuscript itself, and any peculiarities not adequately rendered are indicated in the margins. A first attempt at making use of the material collected has been made with thirty manuscripts of Exodus, and the editors have been able to constitute certain definite groups of manuscripts; but the attempt has made it clear that a greater

number must be consulted before the text can be established with any certainty.

The report gives the result of Dom Donatien De Bruyne's researches in the libraries of Spain, where he has been successful in discovering the manuscripts of Roda—now in the cathedral of Lerida—and of Urgel, which were supposed to be lost. Dom De Bruyne has also visited libraries in Austria and Germany, and it is satisfactory to learn that he found the treasures of which he was in search carefully preserved and catalogued. The Commission add a note of special thanks to Mr. Pierpont Morgan for permission to collate the famous Hamilton MS. 251—a work performed by Mr. Hoskier, and now available in a magnificent folio volume, containing also a paleographical and critical introduction.

The report includes a list of the oodices that have been photographed or collated with printed Bibles, a most interesting note (in English) upon the present state of the Vercelli Gospels, and six illustrations.

## FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

- APRIL *Theology.*  
The Revolutionary Function of the Modern Church, by John Haynes Holmes, D.D., 6/ net. Putnam's
- MAY  
1 Thoughts from Swedenborg, 1/6 net. Harrap
- Fine Art.*  
6 Royal Academy Pictures and Sculpture, 1912, Part I., 7*d.* net. Cassell
- Poetry.*  
9 One of Us, by Gilbert Frankau, 3/6 net. Chatto & Windus
- APRIL *Drama.*  
Irish Folk Historic Plays, by Lady Gregory, 2 vols., 10/ net. Putnam's
- MAY *Music.*  
1 Music during the Victorian Era: from Mendelssohn to Wagner, being the Memoirs of J. W. Davison, forty years Music Critic of *The Times*, compiled by his son Henry Davison, 12/6 net. Reeves
- APRIL *Philosophy.*  
30 Our Future Existence, by F. G. Shaw, 10/6 net. Stanley Paul
- History and Biography.*  
What is Judaism? by Abraham S. Isaacs, Ph.D., 6/ net. Putnam's
- MAY  
9 The Works of Josephus, translated by William Whiston, New Edition, 2 vols., 5/ net each. Chatto & Windus
- 9 Tales of our Grandfather; or, India since 1856, by F. and C. Grey, 6/ net. Smith & Elder
- 9 Seeking Fortune in America, by F. W. Grey, 6/ net. Smith & Elder
- APRIL *Geography and Travel.*  
Traveller's Tales, by "The Princess," 8/ net. Putnam's
- MAY *School-Books.*  
1 Contes de Molière, by Wm. M. Daniels, assisted by Mlle. Chapuzet, with Notes, Vocabulary, and Exercises, 1/6 Harrap
- 1 Great Names and Nations, by H. B. Niver, in two vols.: Vol. I., Ancient Times; Vol. II., Medieval and Modern Times, 1/ each; Prize Edition, 1/6 net each. Harrap
- APRIL *Science.*  
Railways, by Simon Sterne, 6/ net. Putnam's
- Railway Transportation, by Charles L. Raper, 6/ net. Putnam's
- MAY *Juvenile Literature.*  
1 The Boy's Froissart, retold by M. G. Edgar, 3/6 net. Harrap
- 1 The Story of Wellington, by H. F. B. Wheeler, 3/6 net. Harrap
- APRIL *Fiction.*  
30 Thomas Hardy's Novels, Wessex Edition: Tess of the D'Urbervilles, and Far from the Madding Crowd, 7/6 net each. Macmillan
- The Land of the Blue Flower, by Frances Hodgson Burnett, 1/ net. Putnam's
- General Literature.*  
29 Swanston Stevenson: Catriona, The Master of Ballantrae, The Wrecker, Poems, and Plays, 5 vols. Chatto & Windus
- 30 The Statesman's Year-Book for 1912, edited by J. Scott Keltie, 10/6 net. Macmillan

## Literary Gossip.

At the recent celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Athens, noticed by us last week, the following were included in the list of those nominated to honorary degrees in the Faculties of Law and Philosophy: LL.D., Sir John Sandys and Mr. William Miller (author of 'The Latins in the Levant'); and Ph.D., Sir Donald MacAlister, Dr. Bywater, Dr. Kenyon, and Dr. Mahaffy.

IN view of next year's centenary of the birth of David Livingstone, the Edinburgh Royal Scottish Museum is to form a temporary exhibition of objects connected with his life and work. These include specimens of rocks, minerals, and native gold sent to his friend the director, Dr. George Wilson, in 1858, the labels being in Livingstone's handwriting. A native loom, mill for grinding corn, maps and scientific instruments, and other relics will also be shown.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR has accepted the appointment as next Gifford Lecturer for the session of 1913-14. The appointment is for two years.

IN the preliminary programme of the summer Edinburgh Vacation Course for 1912 it is announced that there will be no courses in French and German, owing to the poor response made by British teachers and others. Mr. A. A. Jack is to lecture in Part I. on 'American Writers,' and Prof. Kirkpatrick on 'Idiomatic English.' In Part II. Mr. W. L. Carrie will lecture on 'Modern English Poetry'; and Prof. Kirkpatrick continues his lectures on 'Idiomatic English.'

A COURSE of eight lectures on 'Historical Sources' will be given at the London School of Economics and Political Science by Mr. Hubert Hall, beginning next Wednesday at 6 P.M.

At a meeting of Glasgow University Court last week, a letter was read from the Exhibition association, stating that the surplus could not fail to provide the sum of 15,000*l.* required for the proposed Chair of Scottish History and Literature at Glasgow University.

LOVERS of letters of whatever nationality will be interested to hear that a Gaelic Academy is about to be set on foot in Scotland. The objects of the Association, as they are defined in the preliminary Gaelic prospectus, are to preserve the Gaelic language and literature from corruption, and generally to promote the cause of good literature in whatever direction and by whatever means it may be possible for the Academy (*Ard-chomhairle na Gàidhlig*) to compass those ends.

The Academy seems likely to secure the support of the leading Gaelic men of letters and scholars of Scotland, and has ample scope for its activities in the provincialism of contemporary Gaelic letters, and the uncertainties of grammar, spelling,

accentuation, and so forth. Indeed, the difficulty will be rather for the new Academy to assign just and reasonable limits to its reforming activities than to find uses for its learning and industry.

ONE of the developments of the University Extension work of the University of London has been the arrangement of a Training Course for Lecturers, which will be repeated this term. The course will consist of four lectures on 'The Art of Lecturing,' by Prof. John Adams; and four lectures and demonstrations on 'The Management of the Voice,' by Dr. H. H. Hulbert. There will, further, be six meetings, at one or other of which each student will have an opportunity of delivering a portion of a lecture on a subject settled beforehand.

THE sisters of Lord Russell, Chief Justice of England, were all Sisters of Mercy. The eldest died comparatively young, and the account of her is confined to a chapter or two; but full and intimate accounts are given of the two other sisters in 'The Three Sisters of Lord Russell of Killowen and their Convent Life,' by the Rev. Matthew Russell, which Messrs. Longmans will shortly publish. The book is largely made up of the nuns' letters to each other, but several chapters are devoted to the private life and character of their brother, the Chief Justice, who figures frequently in their correspondence.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish next Tuesday the new issue of 'The Statesman's Year-Book.' As in the past, the information given in this annual has undergone thorough revision, and in addition certain features of special interest have been included.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER will publish on May 2nd a novel by Miss Jean McIlwraith, entitled 'A Diana of Quebec.' The threads of the story are knit together by Nelson's meteoric visits to Quebec in the later years of the American War of Independence.

On May 9th the same firm will publish two companion books—'Tales of our Grandfather; or, India since 1856,' by F. and C. Grey, with a portrait of Col. L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., who is the grandfather of whom the tales are told; and 'Seeking Fortune in America,' by F. W. Grey, with a portrait of the author. Col. Grey provides a preface to each volume. His reminiscences extend from Mutiny days to the present time, and range from war and sport to engineering and the administration of a native state. 'Seeking Fortune in America' is the story of the son of Col. Grey and his adventurous career in the West from the age of nineteen.

MR. W. SHAEN, who died in the spring of 1887, is best remembered as one of the friends of Italy in Mazzini's day. He also took a prominent part in amending legislation affecting women and children. He was largely responsible for the starting of Bedford College, Girton, Newnham, Somerville, and girls' public day schools.

The brief sketch of his life, edited by his daughter, M. J. Shaen, which Messrs. Longmans will shortly publish, will show that the great aim of his life was to help the weak and oppressed wherever he had the opportunity.

IN 'A Parson's Defence,' which Messrs. Longman have in the press, Mr. S. C. Carpenter takes for granted that the parson must necessarily approach both religion and life from a standpoint which differs considerably from that of the layman, and insists that Christian faith is not based on the Bible, or Theism, or conduct, but on Christ. He discusses the nature and consequences of belief in our Lord's divinity, the immanence of God, the Church, and the Bible, and ends with a suggestion that certain "parochial" matters are more important than is commonly supposed.

THE preface to the revised edition of Mr. Lovat Fraser's book 'India under Curzon, and After,' which Mr. Heinemann is publishing, deals at length with the recent Imperial visit to India.

MESSRS. STANLEY PAUL & Co. are publishing immediately the second annual volume of 'Canada of To-day.' In a series of special articles, illustrated by upwards of 300 pictures from photographs, maps, and plans, the book portrays something of the extent and variety of Canada's resources.

A LINK with the Cambridge scholarship of the past was broken by the death, in his ninetieth year, of the Rev. Frederic Rendall on Monday last. Senior Classic in 1845, First Chancellor's Medallist, and a Wrangler, he was one of the brilliant group of scholars whom Prince Lee sent up from King Edward's School, Birmingham, and who, according to an American contemporary at Cambridge, C. A. Bristed, were as various in their gifts as they were capable.

For thirty-three years he was a master at Harrow, retiring in 1881. Since that time he had done some work on the New Testament, editing the Acts of the Apostles, the Galatians, and the Hebrews, and "reading" theology for a well-known publisher. A man of pre-eminently sound judgment, he combined an excellent style with great accuracy in scholarship.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, who died at Folkestone on Wednesday last, had been in frail health for some time. His career has been told by himself in his 'Reminiscences,' 1899. As a reporter, leader-writer, and editor, he was in contact with Cobden and Bright long before he entered Parliament. He had not, like Parnell, the necessary firmness for a leader, but his geniality won him a host of friends of all sorts of views. His many novels are not likely to be remembered, but his picturesque style and keen and broad sympathies have made 'A History of Our Own Times' into something like a classic. All his historical work is thoroughly readable, and has that wider conception of the subject which is now common, but was not so in his day.



## SCIENCE

**Earth Features and their Meaning: an Introduction to Geology for the Student and the General Reader.** By William Herbert Hobbs. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

OF all branches of geological science, the most popular is undoubtedly that which deals with the origin and development of the superficial features of the earth. Every intelligent person surely wishes to bring science into touch with scenery, so that he may know something about the processes by which our hills and valleys have been made and shaped. Prof. Hobbs, realizing this, has been in the habit of giving at the University of Michigan an annual course of lectures on geology, in which the physiographical side has been emphasized; and now in the work before us, which contains his discourses in a modified form, he addresses a far wider audience.

Although the subjects to which the volume is devoted are necessarily much the same as those to be found in all modern works on physical geology, they are here treated with a freshness, and in some cases an originality, that stamp them with distinction. Nor are there wanting occasionally poetical touches where perhaps we should least expect to find them: thus, in a description of the behaviour of quartz under the attack of hydrofluoric acid, the etched figures lead to the remark, "It is as though the crystal had possessed a soul which under this trial has been revealed."

The reader who is not a geological student will find Prof. Hobbs a most attractive exponent of the principles which underlie the evolution of scenery, whilst the technical student may use the work as an excellent textbook, provided, of course, that he recognizes its limitations. It does not profess to deal with petrology or palæontology, though it can hardly avoid touching the former, nor is it concerned either with historical or astronomical geology: it is, in truth, essentially a work on structural geology, offering an insight into the building of the various types of landscape, and bringing to bear upon this fascinating subject the views of the best and latest authorities.

The author gives much attention to the geological agency of ice, as might, indeed, be expected from one who not long ago wrote elaborately on glaciers (*Athen.*, July 8th, 1911, p. 48). Deserts, too, receive exceptionally full treatment, a matter which has abundant interest for the American traveller who visits the arid regions of the West. On dynamical geology Prof. Hobbs has written rather extensively, and he has naturally here something to say about the great Californian earthquake of 1906; whilst with reference to volcanoes he notices even so recent an event as last year's eruption of Taal volcano, in the Philippine Islands.

With the growing facilities for travel at the present day, increasing interest is being taken in observational geology, and Prof. Hobbs, with the view of assisting the traveller, devotes an appendix to the description of certain routes through parts of North America and Europe where typical scenic features of geological interest may be studied. These scientific pilgrimages have been planned for the purpose of illustrating in the field the lessons learnt by the study of this volume; and it is interesting to note that they include certain parts of Britain, such as "Snowdonia" and some of the Scottish Highlands, though it is perhaps a pity that, when the American tourist is over here, he should not be introduced to many other localities of geological interest. Another appendix describes some noteworthy methods of practical work carried out in the author's laboratory in the teaching of geography and geology.

In addition to a number of plates, mostly from excellent photographs, there are scattered through the text some five hundred figures, which, although in some cases rather bald, are never lacking in expression, so far as their geological features are concerned.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

**Ceylon Marine Biological Reports: PART VI.** JANUARY, 1912, NOS. 20-22, REPORT ON CERTAIN SCIENTIFIC WORK DONE ON THE CEYLON PEARL BANKS DURING THE YEAR 1911, conducted for the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers, Limited, by T. Southwell and Lieut. J. C. Kerkham, 2/8 Colombo, Cottle

The subject of superficial and deep currents is extensively dealt with, supplemented by useful charts. There are also nautical observations on the pearl banks under lease, and a description of ten new species of cestode parasites from Ceylon marine fishes.

**Clayton (Edwy Godwin), ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, PHYSICIAN AND SANITARY REFORMER, a Memoir.**

Baillière, Tindall & Cox  
A competent monograph on the distinguished sanitary physician, and a résumé of his crusade against the adulteration of foods and drugs. His disinterested labours for the preservation of public hygiene, and his perseverance in the face of the resistance of the superstitious devotees of antiquated theories, make him a figure well worth biographical notice. His culminating achievement was the foundation of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Ventnor. There are a bibliography of his publications and a number of appendices embodying extracts from reports and discussions in medical and other journals concerning his work.

**Crispin (Edward S.), THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DISEASE IN THE TROPICS: A HANDBOOK FOR OFFICIALS AND TRAVELLERS,** compiled chiefly for the Use of Officials in the Sudan, 1/ net.

Griffin

A useful manual, clearly arranged, with directions adapted for "first aid" in cases of urgency, or fuller treatment where no doctor is available.

**Gibbs (Winifred Stuart), FOOD FOR THE INVALID AND THE CONVALESCENT.**

New York, Macmillan Co.

This book is the result of five years' experience as Dietitian for the New York Association for improving the Condition of the Poor. During this time the working basis has been that of actual incomes of families in relation to the current prices of foodstuffs. The exposition is essentially practical, the diets being written out in full, and can be strongly recommended to those working amongst the poor. The reader may be puzzled by the decimal system when calculating the amount which the food costs.

**Haldane (J. S.), METHODS OF AIR ANALYSIS,** 5/ net.

Griffin

This book, without claiming to be a complete treatise on gas analysis, contains a number of minute descriptions of the original methods which the author has employed in practical work. A considerable part of it is reprinted from the *Journal of Physiology, Journal of Hygiene, Transactions of the Institute of Mining Engineers, or Blue-books*. There are numerous illustrations.

**Home (Surgeon-General Sir A. D.), SERVICE MEMORIES,** edited by Charles H. Melville, 12/6 net.

Arnold

These memories of an old man are interesting, for they recall conditions which can never return. Science has rendered communication easy, and has thus revolutionized thought and made the whole world kin. The work of a soldier in the British Army leads him to visit many lands and mingle with many peoples. The Army Medical Corps, being often understaffed, has always travelled extensively; whilst from the very nature of its work the members are always in the forefront of the battle, and thus have opportunities for personal observation denied to their comrades of similar age and rank. Col. C. H. Melville, R.A.M.C., has done well, therefore, in printing the reminiscences written by Sir Anthony Home, and has performed his editorial duty with skill.

It is clear from the reminiscences that Surgeon-General Home combined with excellent professional knowledge an individuality which led to his selection for many important posts. His modesty must have been invincible, and it is difficult to discover from his pages that he had done more than his routine duty in a creditable manner. The title-page shows, however, that he won the V.C., and *The London Gazette* states that he earned it by persevering bravery and admirable conduct at Lucknow when he was in charge of wounded men who had been left behind the column. In like manner the K.C.B. was earned by services in Ashanti.

The book is provided with an index which is rather scanty and a portrait of Sir Anthony Home.

**Home University Library of Modern Knowledge: AGRICULTURE,** by William Somerville, 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

The Sibthorpian Professor of Rural Economy at Oxford has contributed an unusually technical book to the series, dealing with soils, manures, and crops. It makes the results of laboratory work at the University accessible to the practical farmer.

**Hutchinson's Popular Botany, Part II,** 7d. net.

We noticed the first part on the 13th inst. (p. 415). The one before us has the same merits. Some of the illustrations show plant life admirably in its natural setting.

**Imperial Institute Bulletin:** a Quarterly Record of Progress in Tropical Agriculture and Industries, and the Commercial Utilization of the Natural Resources of the Colonies and India, April, 2/6 net.

Besides general notes on agriculture and the development of natural resources, special articles are devoted to the coconut and its commercial uses; the cotton soils of Nyasaland and Uganda; economic products from Mauritius; the rubber and timber resources of Uganda; aromatic grass oils, and other topics relevant to the scope of this periodical. It is edited by the Director, and prepared in the main by the scientific and technical staff of the Imperial Institute.

**Milham (Willis Isbister), METEOROLOGY:** A TEXTBOOK ON THE WEATHER, THE CAUSES OF ITS CHANGES, AND WEATHER FORECASTING, for the Student and General Reader, 19/ net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

This book gives the substance of a course of lectures delivered by the author in Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., an institution in which he holds the position of Professor of Astronomy. It presents the reader with a mass of facts bearing on the many-sided subject with which it deals, with special reference to the operations of the U.S. Weather Bureau.

**Redgrove (H. Stanley), A MATHEMATICAL THEORY OF SPIRIT: BEING AN ATTEMPT TO EMPLOY CERTAIN MATHEMATICAL PRINCIPLES IN THE ELUCIDATION OF SOME METAPHYSICAL PROBLEMS,** 2/6 net.

Rider

The author maintains that "just as 'real' numbers may be used symbolically to express the various things of the physical world, so in a similar manner 'imaginary' quantities may be used symbolically to express the various things of the metaphysical or spiritual world." To this purpose he discusses at length for the benefit of non-mathematical readers the meanings to be attached to such quantities as  $\sqrt{-1}$ . Whether such a notation could be utilized to solve problems of philosophy, the author leaves his readers to decide.

**Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections:** CAMBRIAN GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY, II.: No. 6, MIDDLE CAMBRIAN BRANCHIOPODA, MALACOSTRACA, TRILOBITA, AND MEROSTOMATA; No. 7, CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN BOUNDARY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, with Description of Fossils; No. 8, THE SARDINIAN CAMBRIAN GENUS *Olenopsis* in AMERICA, all by Charles D. Walcott; 2079, DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF MICROLEPIDOPTERA FROM PANAMA, by August Busck; and 2080, NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF HYMENOPTERA OF THE FAMILY BRACONIDÆ FROM PANAMA, by H. L. Viereck.

Washington, Smithsonian Inst.

**Stevenson-Hamilton (Major J.), ANIMAL LIFE IN AFRICA** Heinemann

This is one of the best books of its class that it has been our good fortune to see. It records rather the observations of a well-trained student of natural history than the detail of a sportsman's life; and, in our opinion, the author fully deserves the praise which Mr. Roosevelt expresses in a brief Foreword.

The connexion between disease and big game is very sensibly treated. It was known that the tsetse fly abounded in certain tracts in which big game (chiefly buffaloes) was numerous. Rinderpest cleared away

the game, and with it the fly; hence arose a cry for the extermination of certain species of big game. Our author wisely deprecates any hasty conclusions, gives his facts, and presents his views with a modesty which does not weaken his case.

He then proceeds to describe big and small game, and recounts some marvellous adventures. One story, though not new, is sufficiently thrilling. A man was on horseback, following what he believed to be a buck. It proved to be a lion in the act of springing, which missed its aim partially, but wounded the horse. The horse, in its struggles, shot its rider straight into the jaws of a second lion, which trotted off with him. How he kept his head and saved his life we leave readers of the book to discover.

Another remarkable performance, equal to any yet reported in the annals of military aviation, is that of vultures dropping stones into an ostrich's nest.

Much interesting information about freshwater fish, both natural to the country and imported, will be found, and throughout the book maps and illustrations are well chosen. There are a few insignificant slips: on p. 23 "fast" seems used instead of "vast"; on p. 126 it is doubtful whether "wild distribution" should not be "wide distribution," and on p. 127 "diseases which inflict cattle" should read "afflict cattle."

**Timiriazeff (C. A.), THE LIFE OF THE PLANT,** 7/6 net.

Longmans

Translated from the revised and corrected seventh Russian edition by Miss Anna Chéréméteff. These lectures are likely to be successful also in English, for the rendering is clear and easy to read, and the exposition of the author himself is admirably simple and lucid. Written several years ago, his book is not up to date in some respects, but it is none the worse for that so far as the ordinary reader is concerned. The experiments described and the technical matter are alike reduced to a minimum.

**Wild Flowers as They Grow,** photographed in Colour direct from Nature by H. Essenhugh Corke, with Descriptive Text by G. Clarke Nuttall, Third Series, 5/ net.

Cassell

Attractively illustrated in colour, this volume continues its descriptions of the phenomena of the plant world in a way likely to appeal to the general reader, a modicum of gossip, poetical quotation, &c., being added. The daffodil has not fared too well. The frontispiece picturing it comes out as soon as we turn over the leaves, and Shakespeare's famous tribute is misquoted.

**Wild Flowers as They Grow, Part I.,** 7d. net.

Cassell

An issue in serial form of the book noticed above. Five flowers are discussed, with coloured illustrations of merit, in this part. An idea of the book as a whole may be gathered from our notice of the First Series on March 25th, 1911.

**Woodcock (H. De Carle), THE DOCTOR AND THE PEOPLE.** Methuen

This volume is written by a man who was at one time a Poor Law Medical Officer. It touches on so many problems which have become urgent at the present day that it is worth the notice of all those interested in the welfare of the poor. The author shows what an important position the general practitioner occupies at the present moment, and how the physical condition of the people depends largely on his willingness to co-operate in the Insurance scheme.

## SOCIETIES.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—April 18.—Sir Arthur Evans, V.-P., in the chair.—Mr. Mill Stephenson read a paper on 'Some Recently Discovered Palimpsest Brasses.' These comprised the Ashbey brasses at Harefield, Middlesex, which have on their reverses portions of shroud figures, a symbol of the Trinity, and a fragment of a very large face, probably a "waster." Some parts of the shrouds are identical with the brass of Thomasin Tendryng, 1485, at Yoxford, Suffolk. Mr. Stephenson also drew attention to the brass of Arthur Cole, President, at Magdalen College, Oxford. The reverse of this consists of the nearly complete figure of a priest, and part of the inscription is cut from one to Marjery, wife of William Chamberlain, who died in the eleventh year of Henry VI. As a Marjery, wife of William Chamberlain, was buried at the Greyfriars, London, in 1431, it seems likely that this brass came from that house. Mr. Stephenson also showed rubbings of an incised slab of Martin, first vicar of Barking, 1315-28, and of a brass to Richard Malet, priest, both found recently on the site of Barking Abbey.

Mr. F. W. Bull read some short 'Notes on Further Romano-British Finds near Kettering during the Past Year.' Although the ironstone workings referred to last year had been continued in a northerly direction, the rubbish heaps were fewer, and the finds had been rarer. The pebbled roadway on the site had again been cut through and several wells uncovered, but no definite traces of buildings were found. Further coins had come to light, including two British of the first century—one of Tasciovanus, and the other of Dubnovellanus. Besides some rather unusual enamelled brooches, the only other item to be noted was a quite plain leaden coffin, found in January last. It contained the remains of a skeleton, but no ornaments or other articles.

Mr. Bull also read a paper on 'The Bone Crypt at Rothwell, Northants.' The crypt is beneath the south aisle of the church, and not earlier in date than the end of the twelfth century. Formerly the bones for which it is noted were stacked on the north, east, and south sides, but, as they were fast mouldering, they have, since the beginning of the year, been all moved on the recommendation of Dr. Parsons. The small bones and débris have been taken away, while most of the skulls have, as at Hythe, been placed on shelves on the north and south sides of the crypt, the larger bones and the rest of the skulls having been made into two large stacks down the centre of the crypt. The number of skeletons represented is now put at 11,000. There are indications of a fresco at the east end of the crypt, but no traces of an altar. In the course of the restacking, remains of some interesting tiles and a few pieces of mediæval pottery have been found. The earliest fragment is about 1260, and the latest sixteenth or seventeenth century. The collection was well known when Morton published his 'Natural History of Northamptonshire' in 1712, and, in view of the dates of the finds, it is doubtful if the crypt was ever, as has hitherto been supposed, was the case, lost sight of. All kinds of theories as to the why and wherefore of the collection have been current, but there is no reason to doubt Dr. Parsons's conclusion that this is an example of one of the charnel houses which were comparatively common in pre-Reformation times.

**ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.**—April 17.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope in the chair.—Dr. Talfourd Ely read a paper on his 'Excavations near West Marden and in Hayling Island,' first describing a Roman villa in Watergate Hanger, on the Stanstead Park estate, which contained one large and several small rooms, three having tessellated pavements. The somewhat irregular plan of the villa may be due to later additions, or, as the Chairman suggested, the three southern enclosures may have been yards, and not rooms. Close to the villa on the north-east was another building, the shape of which suggested that it was a bath; but, in the absence of the usual cement lining, Dr. Ely supposed it might be the cottage of a bailiff or other person employed on the estate, as he found in it various implements. He produced evidence to show that the adjacent meadow now called "Busto" (compare the Latin *Bustum*) was the Roman burying-place. Turning to his excavations in Hayling since the last-published account, Dr. Ely pointed out the historical value of the sequence of coins found there. The Chairman and Mr. Mill Stephenson took part in the discussion of the paper, Mr. Hope maintaining that the small building last mentioned was probably a nymphaeum with latrine.



**ROYAL NUMISMATIC.**—April 18.—Mr. P. H. Webb in the chair.—Mr. J. Grafton Milne exhibited a copper coin of Julia Maesa struck at Aspendus, with rev. Sarapis, Isis, and Demeter; and a copper coin of Claudius Gothicus struck at Sagalassos, with rev. Boule and Demos. Mr. Bernard Roth showed a fine series of Anglo-Gallic coins of Henry VI., in gold, silver, and billon.

Mr. Lionel M. Hewlett read the concluding portion of his treatise on Anglo-Gallic coins, which comprised the coins struck by Henry VI. These differed from the previous coins of the series in being regal instead of feudal coins. Henry II. had struck coins as Duke of Aquitaine and Earl of Poitou; Edward III., although he claimed the throne of France, struck coins as Duke of Aquitaine only, and, similarly, Henry V. struck coins as Duke of Normandy; but Henry VI. was *de facto* King of France, and struck coins as such from the French regal mints. The coins struck at the Dijon mint were issued by the Duke of Burgundy from dies prepared locally. The coins of Henry VI. consist of a salutate and angelot in gold, a grand blanc and petit blanc in silver, and a tizin, denier tournois, denier parisais, and maille tournois in billon.

**LINNEAN.**—April 18.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—Dr. Scott read a paper on '*Botrychioxylon paradoxum*, a Palaeozoic Fern with Secondary Wood.' The plant is from the Lower Coal Measures, and is a member of the family Zygopterideae, belonging to the Primoflicies of Arber. The stele has a "mixed pith," consisting of internal tracheides and parenchyma; the surrounding zone of wood is entirely secondary, diminishing in thickness upwards. The branching of the stem, as in *Ankyropteris corrugata* and some other Zygopterideae, is dichotomous. The leaf-trace, like the stele, shows a considerable development of secondary xylem, but in the petiole the tissues of the bundle are entirely primary. The structure differs from that of *Ankyropteris* in the apparent absence of "peripheral loops," "Aphlebie," forming branched, spine-like organs, are borne both on stem and petiole. The diarch adventitious roots formed a periderm and sometimes secondary wood. The affinities of *Botrychioxylon* appear to be nearest with the genus *Metaclepsydropsis*. The structure of the stele shows close analogies with that of the recent *Botrychium*, in which also internal xylem is sometimes present. The affinities of the Zygopterideae with the Ophioglossaceae are confirmed by the characters of the genus now described.

Dr. E. A. Newell Arber summarized his paper 'On *Psymophyllum majus*, sp. nova, from the Lower Carboniferous Rocks of Newfoundland, together with a Revision of the Genus, and Remarks on its Affinities.'

Mrs. Henshaw then gave a lantern demonstration on 'The Alpine Flora of the Canadian Rocky Mountains,' the slides giving admirable representations of the more striking constituents of the flora, with views of the magnificent mountain scenery in which the plants are found.

**MICROSCOPICAL.**—April 17.—Mr. H. G. Plimmer, President, in the chair.—[Mr. J. W. Ogilvy exhibited an inclinable Greenough binocular microscope by Leitz. This was an improvement on previous models, which were of the upright type. He also showed Edinger's double ocular for demonstration purposes. By means of a right-angled prism and a second eyepiece standing out horizontally, a teacher can, by the aid of a pointer which is fitted in the eyepiece, direct the attention of a student to any point in the object under observation. The apparatus can also be applied in photomicrography, permitting the object to be focussed without disturbing the camera.]

Mr. F. W. Watson Baker exhibited and described a new instantaneous reflex photomicrographic camera, by means of which microscopic living objects, such as pond life, can be photographed. The image formed by the microscope is thrown on to a ground-glass screen in the side of the camera by means of a mirror placed at an angle of 45 degrees, and, when the object is exactly in focus, by pressing a pneumatic ball the mirror is swung instantly to the side, the plate is exposed, and the photograph taken. The duration of the exposure can be varied. The apparatus is well arranged and of quite moderate size.

Mr. J. D. Siddall of Chester read a paper on 'The Life-History of some Marine Diatoms from Bournemouth.' Living and mounted examples, drawings, photographs, and lantern-slides were exhibited in illustration of his observations, the chief interest of which centred in a *Coscinodiscus*, about  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. in diameter, furnished with very

numerous radiating pseudopodial filaments. The specimens shown demonstrated the certainty of this beyond any possibility of doubt, and thereby set at rest the old and much-debated controversy as to the possession and utilization of pseudopodial appendages—at any rate, in this particular diatom, which, for the sake of convenience, he proposed should receive the specific name *heliozoides*. The presence of pseudopodial appendages, much smaller, fewer, and still more difficult to discern, was also notified in *Melosira*, *Surirella*, *Biddulphia*, and *Triceratium*. The cause of the peculiar movement of *Bacillaria paradoxa* was also briefly discussed in the paper, which concluded with the suggestion that further study of living diatoms with modern microscopical appliances would explain much of the meaning and purpose of the exquisite minutiae of their siliceous skeletons.

A paper by Mr. E. B. Stringer, 'On a Modified Form of the Lever Fine-Adjustment, and a Simple Turn-out Device for the Substage Condenser,' was then read. The essential feature of the fine-adjustment was that the movement of the lever was carried to the top of the limb by means of a strong steel pin working through a guide, the opposing spring being at the bottom, and friction between the lever and the pin eliminated by means of a ball-bearing. Freedom from lateral movement and greater sensitiveness were thus secured. A simple two-speed movement was also provided. The turn-out device acted on the top lens of the condenser alone, thus affording illumination adapted to the power of the objective in use. A note was added on the value of the Bertrand lens in ordinary microscopical work.

**METEOROLOGICAL.**—April 17.—Dr. H. N. Dickson, President, in the chair.

The Report on the Phenological Observations for 1911 was presented by Mr. J. E. Clark and Mr. R. H. Hooker. The outstanding features of the weather during the year were the severe cold of early April; the summer of abnormal dryness, heat, and sunshine; and the continuous rainfall when once the drought thoroughly broke about mid-October. After referring to the flowering of plants, the appearance of insects, and the song and migration of birds, the authors dealt with the yield of farm crops, and showed that potatoes and wheat were above the average, but most of the other crops were below the average, especially beans, roots, and hay. Throughout Great Britain harvest began generally a fortnight to three weeks earlier than usual, and the duration was very short, the result being that the termination of the harvest was fully a month earlier than the average.

Mr. R. G. K. Lempfert and Mr. H. W. Braby contributed a joint paper on 'A Method of summarizing Anemograms.' The tabulation of the hourly values of wind-velocity and of wind-direction as recorded by many anemometers in the British Isles forms part of the routine work of the Meteorological Office, but little has been done hitherto to summarize the tabulations. The authors have made a preliminary discussion of a few records, and in this paper they gave the results in the form of wind-roses for four stations, which had been selected as typical of the extreme north, the extreme south, the east coast, and the west coast of Great Britain, viz., Deerness, Scilly, Yarmouth, and Holyhead.

**HISTORICAL.**—April 18.—Archdeacon Cunningham, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. Louis Felberman on 'The Ancestry of St. Margaret of Scotland.' Mr. F. J. E. Roby was declared elected a Fellow.

The "Alexander" Medal was awarded to Mr. H. G. Richardson for an essay entitled 'The Paris Clergy of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries.'

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'On the Superannuation and Pension Funds of Certain Metropolitan Borough Councils, their Establishment, Administration, and Actuarial Investigation.' Messrs. H. W. Manly and T. G. Ackland.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Heavy Oil Engines,' Lecture I., Capt. R. E. Barker, (Howard Lectures).
- Surveyors' Institution, 4.—'Some Principles in the Valuation of Land and Buildings,' Mr. G. T. Loban.
- Tues.** Horticultural, 1.—'Potatoes,' Dr. R. H. Salaman.
- Royal Institution, 1.—'Insect Distribution, with Special Reference to the British Islands,' Lecture I., Mr. F. E. Brown.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Annual Meeting.'
- Wed.** Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'The Monumental Effigies by Nicholas Stone,' Mr. A. C. Fryer.
- Royal Institution, 8.—'Annual Meeting.'
- Entomological, 8.—'The Colour-Groups of the Hawaiian Wasps,' Mr. R. C. L. Perkins.

- Wed.** Geological, 8.—'Insect-Remains from the Midland and South-Eastern Coal-Measures,' Mr. H. Bolton; 'On the Geology of Myrdd Gader, Delgely, with an Account of the Petrology of the Area between Delgely and Cader Idris,' Mr. P. Lake and Prof. R. H. Reynolds.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Ancient Egyptian Ceramics,' Mr. W. Burton.
- Thurs.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Explorations in the Canadian Rocky Mountains,' Lecture I., Prof. J. N. Collie.
- British Archaeological Association, 4.30.—'Annual Meeting.' 'The Recent Excavations in Paternoster Row,' Mr. R. Bagster.
- Royal, 4.30.—'Petrifications of the Earliest European Angiosperms,' Marie C. Stoper; 'The Distribution of Oxidized Plants and their Role in the Formation of Pigments,' Dr. F. Keeble and Dr. E. F. Armstrong; 'The Manifestation of Active Resistance to the Growth of Implanted Cancer,' Dr. B. R. G. Russell; and other Papers.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on "The Causes preventing the More General Use of Electricity for Domestic Purposes."'
- Linnean, 8.—'On the Structure of the Palaeozoic Seed *Lepidostrobus cordatus*, Will. Miss T. L. Franker; 'Additions to the Flora of Western and North-Western Australia,' Dr. K. J. Bonin; 'Freshwater Rhizopoda from the States of New York, New Jersey, and Georgia, U.S.A., with a Supplement on a Collection from the Seychelles,' Mr. G. H. Waller; '*Liquidum hypnum*, a Woolly new to Britain,' Mr. W. M. Webb; 'New Light on the Linnean Herbarium,' the General Secretary.
- Chemical, 8.30.—'Nor-hyococamine and Nor-atropine Alkaloids occurring in Various Solanaceous Plants,' Messrs. F. H. Carr and W. C. Reynolds; 'Researches on the Constitution of Physostigmine. Part I., Mr. A. H. Halway; 'The "True" Ionization and Hydration Constants of Ammonia and some Amines, with a Note on the Formulae of Nitrogen Compounds,' Mr. T. B. Moore.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- Fri.** Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on "Tenth Report to the Alloys Research Committee: on the Alloys of Aluminium and Zinc."'
- Royal Institution, 9.—'The Use of Pedigrees,' Mr. W. C. Dampier Wischam.
- Sat.** Royal Institution, 3.—'The Architecture of the Renaissance in France: (3) 1594-1601. Architecture and France,' Mr. R. Blamfield.

#### Science Gossip.

**RADIUM** has been found to possess such definite healing power that men of science and medicine are still investigating it from the point of view of treatment, especially of malignant and semi-malignant tumours, such as rodent ulcer. At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine Dr. S. Russ, the Beit Memorial Research Fellow, contributed the result of his research on the use of the active deposit of radium. He showed that radium emanations were most freely given off from a solution of radium; the powdered or solid form was less potent for treatment purposes. The solution he kept in a long-necked bottle half-filled with dilute hydrochloric acid, and it was pumped off weekly; an interval of a month produced a better result. The radium emanation could be deposited on a needle, and this, plunged into the growth treated, produced a rapid and definite benefit. He demonstrated the radio-activity of the needle so charged by exposing it by means of the fluorescent screen. At a meeting of the Society a few days previously the radio-activity of the Bath and other natural waters was discussed.

MR. R. WHYTLOW-GRAY and SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY have now given their further investigations into the atomic weight of radium. They find in effect that on the figures obtained the final product of radium must have an atomic weight of 206.5. It cannot therefore be lead, the atomic weight of which they put at 207.087, nor does there seem room for any such element in the Periodic Table. They suggest, therefore, that either the atomic weights of radium and uranium are too low, or that helium is not the only gaseous product of the disintegration of the first-named metal. The latter alternative, if accepted, would render valueless nearly all the calculations made during their experiments. In the meantime, they think that the atomic weights of both uranium and lead should be redetermined, although they see little chance of that of lead varying from the figure given above.

AN ingenious process, discovered by Prof. Paul Askenasy, will, if it proves successful, become of great use to scientific and other lecturers. Instead of photographing the objects intended for projection on glass

in the usual way, he prints them on a film of clear gelatine, which is then sandwiched between two plates of thin glass and used as a lantern-slide. A publisher in Halle, announces that he will supply on application what he calls "filmotypes" made by this process from the illustrations of any books published by his firm.

M. HENRI POINCARÉ's lecture at the Sorbonne on the 12th of this month was as brilliant as it was instructive. He dealt mainly with the constitution of matter, and drew the attention of his hearers, the French Physical Society, to the objective reality of the chemical atom, which he considers to be now beyond dispute. He made a bold comparison of the free electrons within the atom to comets, while considering the tied electrons as equivalent to the fixed stars, and accepted the magneton of M. Weiss as the third component of matter. Hence, he said, we must consider the atom, if we accept the most probable hypotheses current, not as a system whose movements are ordered and ruled by definite laws, but as a world where reigns a disordered agitation of elements delivered over to chance. Yet this world is rigorously closed to us at present, and every atom constitutes, according to him, an "individual." M. Poincaré's lecture will do much to clarify the views of inquirers into the subject, and it is to be hoped that during his forthcoming visit to this country he may repeat some of the conclusions announced in it.

On Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock, Mr. F. Balfour Browne gives the first of two lectures at the Royal Institution on 'Insect Distribution, with Special Reference to the British Islands'; and on Thursday Prof. J. Norman Collie gives the first of two on 'Recent Explorations in the Canadian Rocky Mountains.'

MR. STEPHEN PAGET, the Secretary of the Research Defence Association, has written a book summarizing in ten chapters the evidence given before the Commission, as well as the Inspector's Report for 1910. The volume also contains in a final chapter a brief account of the Commission's Report, as well as an important Introduction by Lord Cromer, which contains a justification of his acceptance of the Presidency of the Society, a critical survey of the Report, and an earnest appeal for calm study of the facts disclosed. The book is intended to serve as an aid to this object. It will be published by Mr. H. K. Lewis.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS seems to be increasing in popularity on its medical side, the number of foreign students who matriculated during the past year in the Faculty of Medicine being 805, as against 736 in the year preceding. Of these, no fewer than 540 came from Russia, 64 from Turkey, 59 from Latin America, and 50 from Roumania, while our own country was represented by a solitary student. Russia was also easily first in the number of women students, sending 317, as against 4 from Turkey and 4 from Roumania. The total number of women students matriculated in all the universities and high schools in France on January 15th in this year was 3,915, of whom 1,796 were foreigners. In Paris, which accounts for the greatest number of them, 36 Frenchwomen were seeking a degree in law, 211 in medicine, 30 in pharmacy, 596 in letters, and 143 in the natural sciences.

## FINE ARTS

*Architecture: an Introduction to the History and Theory of the Art of Building.* By W. R. Lethaby. (Williams & Norgate.)

*The Works of Man.* By Lisle March Phillips. (Duckworth & Co.)

"THE HOME UNIVERSITY LIBRARY" is the richer by the addition of 'Architecture,' by Prof. Lethaby. When architects often confuse archæology with architecture, it is not surprising that the wider public—the public that has a genuine love for the architectural art of older days—should misread the lessons of the past. Each of the various attempts to revive the forms of the great periods of architectural energy—periods when architectural art was a mighty flood overwhelming the building trades wherever practised—has failed. Individual architects and bands of enthusiasts have produced beautiful buildings—isolated instances of the forms they would see revived; their work has a place in the history of architectural development; for without it the future would be less hopeful than is the case to-day. The causes behind the failure of the Revivalists are not far to seek. No revival can meet modern needs. Architecture and the handicrafts have their bases in utility, and neither the form nor the spirit of any of the great schools of the past meets the needs of other times. Each great school of architecture was the outcome of the spirit and the necessity of its own day. We have advanced intellectually and spiritually; our needs and the means of meeting them have grown enormously. Research and scholarship have added to our heritage, and taken from us the simplicity natural to the art of primitive and barbaric times. Each school of architecture has made some contribution to the art, and it is well to know what that contribution is. Matthew Arnold has said: "Though in many respects the ancients are far above us, there is something which we demand that they can never give." The realization of this is necessary to architectural progress. Advance must be along the old lines, but, so far as the study of the past concerns us, it must be a study of the spirit in which the work was done rather than the form which it took.

Prof. Lethaby's scholarship and extraordinary knowledge of the most recent discoveries of archæological research provide the reader with a new outlook and with new facts. His little book is an historical summary. His concern is not with single buildings, but with the larger view of architectural history, especially with regard to origins and to the contributions which from time to time have been made by different schools. While he is comparable to Fergusson in sincerity, scholarship, and sustained interest, he has advanced his standpoint. Fergusson

was not an architect, and did not understand his own time. Prof. Lethaby is pre-occupied with art as a living force. He writes with an eye to the needs of his own art and of his fellow-architects; to the latter the concluding chapter on 'The Modern Position' will be not the least interesting.

It is characteristic of the writer that he does not hesitate to readjust the share of importance generally attributed to different schools or periods. The first chapter, entitled 'Archæology, Architecture, and Ornament,' creates an atmosphere both stimulating and bracing. It is full of good things which it is difficult to separate from their context, and is probably the best introduction to the subject ever penned. "No recipes can be given for producing fine architecture" we read, and, later, "All formulas, codes, and grammars are diseases which only show themselves in a time of impaired vitality." Architecture thus viewed is of the soil, of the people, the common need touched with the highest that life offers: the "magical and mystical element," the Professor calls it.

"The art of building seems first to have gathered power and to have arrived at what we may call self-consciousness in the valleys of the Nile and of the Tigris."

In the author's view architecture is to a large degree an Egyptian art, with the reservation that when, if ever, the origins of art in Babylonia are fully known, the story may have to begin in Asia instead of in Egypt. His summary of the discoveries of the most eminent Egyptologists as they bear on architectural origins is illuminating. The fourth chapter, 'Egyptian Building-Methods and Ideas,' sets out this contribution. The origin of the vault and dome, the use of brick and jointed masonry, the skilful adaptation of corrugated walling to meet climatic and other conditions, technical ability, and refinements in design, are dwelt on. Permanence, the use of fine material, accurate workmanship, orientation, schemes of proportion as part of the idea of perfect building, are some of the contributions of Egypt.

It is interesting to compare Prof. Lethaby's book with that of Mr. March Phillips, somewhat loosely entitled 'The Works of Man,' for both cover the same ground. Mr. Phillips writes of architecture and sculpture as an interpretation of life and character. Taking the great creative periods, he endeavours to deduce from them "the qualities, limitations, and point of view of the races which produced them." His concern is not so much architectural quality as human quality. His analysis would show the intellectual contribution rather than the material contribution of the different periods. Prof. Lethaby's work stands on firm foundations by avoiding theory and adhering to fact; the statement is concise, the deductions sound, while the reader can form his own opinion upon the merits or demerits of the people whose work is described. Mr. Phillips



maintains that Egyptian achievement is non-intellectual, a sinister monotony of a primitive sort—"the effect not of clear thought, but of absence of thought." Its unchanging quality, extending with little variation over nearly 5,000 years, appals Mr. Phillips. The chapter on 'The Tyranny of the Nile' is of interest, showing as it does the influence of environment on the life of a nation and on their arts. In the author's view the river regulated the life and enslaved the intelligence of the Egyptians. They could not advance: life for them was turned into the repetition of a perpetual formula. It is, however, impossible to accept the deduction that intellectual stagnation and incapacity for abstract thought mark the Egyptian contribution. Apart from architectural forms, enough has been found of fine sculpture and decoration to show the incompleteness of such a conclusion.

Prof. Lethaby's chapter on 'Babylonia and Crete' summarizes all that is at present known of these ancient civilizations as they affect architectural history. In the author's view it is probable that temples of the gods first appeared in Western Asia, and from there spread to Egypt and other countries.

"To Mesopotamia we probably owe the development of cities, great irrigation schemes, ordered gardens, water supply, the use of lead and asphalt, drainage, and fortress building."

It is thought that Mesopotamia is the original home of burnt brick: "The casing of important external parts of buildings with enamelled bricks forming figures was a striking feature."

The centre of a third early civilization in the second millennium B.C. was Crete, between which and Egypt communication is shown. The lavish use of bronze was taken over from the Ægean by the Greeks. Ægean architecture made use of casings of alabaster and stone for walls built of inferior materials. The Professor's conclusions are that

"the first wave of civilized art in Europe flowed from the Ægean.... We are not sure as yet whether the Ægean art was merely an underlying stratum which influenced Greek art, or whether it is to be considered as a first phase of Greek art itself."

The Greeks appear to have originated the "span-roof"; to have developed the Ægean type of plan, in the first instance derived from Egypt or Babylonia; to have perfected the column and capital; and, finally, to have achieved the highest architecture, in which are found "fit sculpture and painting integrally bound up with it." The Professor shows how this "incredible beauty" was arrived at "by continuous development from the most humble beginnings."

Mr. Phillips's account of Greek beginnings is too theoretic, but his chapters are valuable to the student for the line of thought they suggest. Writing of intellectual versatility and its natural limitations, he says: "All that is clear-cut and articulate the Greek mind adores;

all that is in the least vague and indeterminate it detests"; and, later, speaking of the Greek conception of divinity:—

"In discarding the mysterious and obscure, and concentrating itself on the comprehensible and the definable, it was evolving a mental image which could pass without change into terms of sculpture."

The best part of the Greek chapters shows the limited possibilities of a purely intellectual advance:—

"Intellect is the faculty which is most purely human, for it is as distinctly superior and of a higher order to animal intelligence as it is inferior and of a lower order to all that we can conceive of spiritual intelligence."

The comparison of Greek with Gothic aims is well done for the general reader, as also is the story of Greek refinements in building, which Penrose did much to elucidate sixty years ago. There is some truth in the aphorism "that Greek art is based on subtraction, and other art on addition," with the reservation of Emerson that "the line of beauty is the line of perfect economy."

With the decline of Greek art began the age of practical utility—"the union between architecture and engineering." "It was on the wide foundations laid at this time that the mighty engineering of Rome was reared." Prof. Lethaby's chapter on the union of Hellenistic and Roman arts, and the subsequent development of Roman planning, the adaptation of the forms and traditions of antiquity to later needs is as good as anything in the book. Of Roman work he says:—

"It gives a voice to matter, as Greece had expressed mind. Rome was lacking in the things of the spirit.... it is the great Philistine style."

As he is a great authority on Byzantine art, what Prof. Lethaby says of the early Christian schools, and the respective parts taken by the East and Rome in the transformation which led up to the Middle Ages, is of singular interest. He has described Santa Sophia fully elsewhere. Here he says:—

"This Church of Santa Sophia is one of the great things of all time. It is very large, yet it is a unit, not an aggregation of many parts."

The contribution of the early Christian builders is clearly set out. A separate chapter is devoted to 'The Eastern Cycle,' the influence of which has in the main been in vitalizing decorative design.

Mr. Phillips regards Santa Sophia "as a summing-up of the classical era." His estimate of Arab architecture, interesting as it is, suffers from the sweeping conclusions which colour his chapters on Egypt. His eagerness to interpret humanity by their works does not contribute to the writing of history.

Passing over Prof. Lethaby's chapters on the Romanesque, the Saxon, and the Norman schools, hardly touched upon by Mr. Phillips, we come to what both writers describe as "the architecture of energy"

—the Gothic contribution. Writing of this period, the Professor says:—

"Nothing great or true in building seems to have been invented in the sense of wilfully designed. Beauty seems to be to art as happiness to conduct—it should come by the way; it will not yield itself to direct attacks."

His chapters on French and English Gothic are full of light, and may well alter the outlook of those who read the various standard textbooks.

"The essence of a Gothic cathedral is its structure, not its adornments, though never so beautiful. A ship like a cathedral, was decorated, but the ornament is not necessary to either, it is a gift over and above."

No other recent writer has so clear an insight into mediæval art.

Mr. Phillips's pages are suggestive, but inadequate, and appear to be planned to carry their author's line of thought over a great tract of comparatively unexplored country. The idea of mediæval architecture as a translation of the loftiest ideals into terms of action is an adequate interpretation of the time. Mr. Phillips points out that the age was as poor in thought as it was rich in action. He writes of the "noble spaciousness" of the classic interiors as in keeping with "the enlargement of mind" that marked the Renaissance:—

"The love of thinking which was revived by the old race [the Italian] was by-and-by developed by the new. When this happened, the new race, having attained more or less to the same intellectual standpoint, began to reach out towards Italian architecture, exactly as Italy.... had reached out towards Classic architecture."

The place of France in the new development is adequately acknowledged. The spirit of the age was making for expansion: the old narrowness of the Gothic plan went down before a wider outlook. This width of outlook brought its own dangers. The remaining chapters are an analysis of subsequent development. A 'Summary' and 'Bibliography' conclude Mr. Phillips's work: these should be very useful to the student. Most of the material has previously appeared in *The Edinburgh Review* and *The Contemporary*.

Prof. Lethaby's estimate of the Renaissance is widely different from that of Mr. Phillips—indeed, from that of most writers. The pages in which the former discusses this worldwide movement, brilliant and concise as they are, will not satisfy most architectural students. He regards the new spirit as inevitable in Italy, the land of antiquity, the happy hunting-ground of the eager antiquary. Outside Italy the revolution "is less easily understood." The change divorced art from the people, and became the affair of experts and connoisseurs, of whom he says hard things.

A statement of the "modern position" brings Prof. Lethaby's work to an end, and is the logical outcome of his reading of the past, particularly with regard to the Renaissance. The volume includes a useful Bibliography and an Index.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society, PROCEEDINGS, Oct. 16-Nov. 27, 1911, 3/6 net.**

Cambridge, Deighton & Bell

Contains the seventy-first annual report presented to the Society, with a summary of accounts, an appeal for an excavation fund, and a catalogue of the purchases made by the Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. It also embodies papers upon the origin of St. Mary's Guild and upon the church spires of Cambridgeshire.

**Cameron (D. Y.), AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF HIS ETCHED WORK, with Introductory Essay and Descriptive Notes on each Plate by Frank Rinder, 84/ not.** Glasgow, MacLehose

The question what the art critics of the future will find to do arises when we contemplate so full and authoritative a catalogue as this of the work of a contemporary etcher. Almost the whole of present-day criticism would be silenced if the art of the past had been pigeon-holed as competently. The form of the Catalogue is admirable for its purpose of preventing any possible error: 431 out of the 439 etchings known to have been done by Mr. Cameron are reproduced in groups by photogravure on pages opposite their descriptions; the states are clearly differentiated; and when fundamental alterations, as from cutting down the plate, have been made, duplicate reproductions are usually given.

The introductory essay is appreciative, but by no means of the fulsome character to which we are sadly accustomed in similar circumstances. Mr. Rinder retains his critical independence, and is perfectly frank with regard to much of the early work of an artist who has been slow in maturing. "Sheaths," comments Mr. Rinder on this fact, "apparently adverse to growth, are often protections within which the living life is organized and enriched—such a course of development can be traced in the kingdom of Nature." This is well put, and although the estimate of Mr. Cameron's landscapes, as marking the culminating point in his achievement, is one we can only accept with many reservations, Mr. Rinder argues the matter soundly. "In the landscapes there may, with greater surety, be traced the way in which linear organization, design, emphasis of mass, have ceased to be exploited as ends in themselves, but instead have increasingly been used as means towards the shaping of fundamentally expressive images."

**Masterpieces in Colour: BOUCHER, by Haldane Macfall; and VAN EYCK, by J. Cyril M. Weale, 1/6 net each.** Jack

Two more additions to the Masterpieces in Colour Series, which is performing a serviceable work in disseminating culture. The monographs are lucidly and cogently written, and there are eight plates in each volume.

## SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Friday, the 10th inst., the following pictures: J. D. de Heem, Still Life on a Table, 199l. 10s.; J. van Goyen, A Frozen River Scene, with old buildings and windmill, numerous figures with sledges and horses, 215l.; S. van Ruysdael, A River Scene, with buildings, boats, and cattle, 325l.; A River Scene, with a wagon, ferry, boats, figures, and animals, 635l.; M. van Musscher, An Astronomer, in red dress, seated in his study with two attendants, 252l.; School of Van Eyck, A Triptych, with the Madonna and Child, and two angels in the centre; St. Christopher and a bishop on either wing, 304l.

## M. PABLO PICASSO AND MR. JOSEPH SIMPSON AT THE STAFFORD GALLERY.

THIS exhibition will not lack visitors, because M. Picasso is perhaps the foreign artist most talked of among us and the least known. He has not always been fortunate in his advocates, who have frequently utilized their professed admiration of his work as a lofty position from which to pour derision on contemporary art in general—all of which, we are assured, is by comparison "vieux jeu." As in England there exists a large "press gang" who may be bullied into embarking on any adventure by the threat of being considered old-fashioned, London hears much of Picasso, and, seeing virtually nothing, is by so much the more impressed. While for these reasons we consider his already enormous reputation in England to be worthy of no respect whatever, it would be a mistake to assume that his work is necessarily unimportant. Indeed, by an unfortunate accident few of the better artists of the last quarter of a century have been able to "arrive" without being advertised like patent-medicine vendors, so that from both points of view it is incumbent on the home-keeping Englishman to judge for himself of new arrivals.

The Stafford Gallery exhibition does not offer much opportunity for judging M. Picasso as the fundamental revolutionary he is usually painted. "The real Picasso" is conspicuously missing, and, except in the not very impressive *Nature morte à la Bête [? Tête] de Mort* (25), we have no chance to determine whether his odd geometrical experiments are based on profound science or, as might seem to be the case in this instance, half-accidental whim. On the other hand, there is evidence in *Les deux Gymnastes* (2) of easy and expressive draughtsmanship of the old academic stamp, and this little drawing is certainly far superior to the large nude study by which he was introduced to us at the Grafton Gallery. *Tête égyptienne* (3) is another slight, but carefully drawn study, endowed with a "weird" aspect by a cheap trick of exaggeration analogous to that by which M. Fernand Khnopff used to draw a head with scrupulous care and literalness, and then add an inch to the depth of the lower jaw, to the unspeakable delight of devout mystics; while in *Cheval avec jeune Homme en Bleu* (5) the horse is quite comic, from the way in which, by an exaggeration of Van Dyck's formula, its forequarters and the pose of the head suggest exactly the action of shrinking self-conscious modesty of the 'Venus de' Medici.' The drawing of the figure, on the other hand, is firm and elastic, with a considerable grip on reality; and the same may be said of Nos. 14 and 16, in which a reasonable basis of scholarship is concealed beneath the unquestioning eye for facts which we usually find to-day only in a novice.

A slight lack of this *naïveté* mars our pleasure in the able drawings of Mr. Simpson, whose clever poster designs are generally and rightly esteemed. There is a suspicion of it perhaps in No. 25, *An Englishwoman*; and the challenging expressiveness of No. 11, *The New Hat*, shows an absorption in the human interest of the subject which dominates its cleverness. In others, such as Nos. 8 and 30, the designer's triumph of fluency of line is a little that of the virtuoso. No. 7 has a suggestion of painter's quality of a similar order, while No. 9, *The Hotel Window*, is admirably to the point as a study for the setting of a figure subject.

## Fine Art Gossip.

MR. A. TALMAGE's paintings at the Chenil Gallery will be generally pleasing as frank records of the pleasure of the artist in breezy open-air scenes. They are most satisfactory when they remain as frank sketches of small size, such as No. 16. When he attempts to develop these colour notes into pictures, there is a slight tendency to record minor transitions of plane when they show themselves in profile, and ignore the subtle variety of colour, which should be but another revelation of the same fuller rendering of form. A simple scheme of colour, over broken up as regards form, is inclined to look black. Of the larger compositions, No. 2, purchased for the National Gallery of Sydney, is decidedly the best.

In the upper room are some early still-life studies by Mr. Mark Gertler, painted from a standpoint of unselecting literalism, but with extraordinary conviction. A later work by the same artist compares unfavourably in this respect, and is very inferior to 'A Girl of the Five Towns,' by Mr. Currie, a sober and well-sustained piece of painting by a promising student.

THE decorations at the Borough Polytechnic and some other works by young English painters appear to have aroused interest in France, and M. Barbazanges, the well-known dealer, has invited Mr. Roger Fry to organize a small exhibition of contemporary British art. Under the title 'Quelques peintres anglais indépendants' about fifty chosen pictures will be on view at the Barbazanges Galleries (109, Faubourg St. Honoré) from May 1st to May 15th. Besides half-a-dozen paintings by Mr. Fry, there will be work by two of his colleagues at the Borough Polytechnic, Mr. Duncan Grant and Mr. Etchells. Mr. Spencer Gore, Mr. Ginner, and Mr. Walter Sickert, whose art is already well known in Paris, represent the Camden Town group. Mrs. Clive Bell sends six pictures, Mr. Wyndham Lewis three, and single works are contributed by one or two other young artists.

'ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES AND SCULPTURE, 1912,' will be issued by Messrs. Cassell in serial form on May 6th. The Rembrandt photogravure in Part I. will present one of the principal pictures of the year.

M. SALOMON REINACH's last communication to the Académie des Inscriptions connects in an extraordinary way the name of Monaco with that of England. Two derivations of the name of the smallest principality have hitherto held the field, one of which connects it with Heracles Monoikos, the god who admits no companion or assessor to his temple, and the other with a Phœnician god Menuakh, who gives repose or shelter to mariners. M. Reinach will have nothing to do with either etymology, but declares that there were two tribes of Ligures called respectively the Albiaci and the Monaci, from the second of whom the island takes its name. He finds both names repeated in "Albion" and "Mona," which, he says, marked the northern-most limit of the ancient Ligurian territory.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY is to lecture to the Hellenic Society at the Society of Antiquaries on the 7th of next month on 'The Shrine of the God Mên at Pisidian Antioch,' the discovery of which he reported in our columns last summer.



## MUSIC

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Buck (Percy C.), ORGAN PLAYING, 4/ net.

Increasing interest is being taken in organ playing, so that this volume will be welcome. It is by an experienced and able organist, and is a thoroughly practical book. It begins with elementary manual and pedal exercises, gradually passing on to higher stages. Then there are manual exercises on practical points: extended fingering, changing manuals, cross-rhythms, &c. That Dr. Buck draws upon Bach for many of his exercises is, of course, natural, for no organist of any standing could venture to pass him by. We also find a few specimens from Prof. Max Reger, whom some call the modern Bach. The chapters on 'Extemporizing,' and the one suggesting pieces for practice, will be found most helpful. The volume forms part of the Musician's Library.

Séré (Octave), MUSIENS FRANÇAIS D'AUTOURD'HUI, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Mercure de France  
The author of this volume explains in brief and well-chosen words his aim in writing it. Since 1870 a great musical movement has been going on. About that time the disciples of Berlioz were trying to acclimatize the symphony in France, but most of the younger generation fell under the all-powerful influence of Wagner, while later came that of Slavonic music, with its enchanting melodies and vivid rhythms. But for some time past French composers, profiting, however, in some respects from these influences, have been opening new paths, establishing, in fact, a genuine native school. Performances of new works are few and far between, hence the public is slow in becoming familiar with them. Many of the best contemporary musicians are therefore little known to the public. Of these M. Séré has given us here a brief biography, list of works, a very useful bibliography, also iconography. The want of such a book is much felt by many who take interest in modern French music. To assist one in forming a judgment respecting a work it is most helpful to know the composer's early training, his age when he wrote this or that work, and his views respecting his art. Under Massenet, by the way, Finck's 'Massenet and his Operas,' published only last year, is named. The title of this book is, however, somewhat misleading, for it is given in French, while just below other English books named have their proper English titles.

## Musical Gossip.

THE Covent Garden summer season opened last Saturday with 'Carmen,' which owes its continued success to its book, and to the fact that it is a happy blend of the old conventional opera with touches of the dramatic spirit of Wagner which influenced French composers at the time (nearly forty years ago) when Bizet wrote his opera. A new Carmen, in the most favourable circumstances, naturally induces comparison with many eminent impersonators of the flighty, wayward woman. Mlle. Tarquinia Tarquini was evidently very nervous, and this affected not only her voice and style of

singing, but also her movements and gestures. We therefore reserve our opinion concerning her merits. The Don José of Signor Giuseppe Cellini was promising; he has, at any rate, an excellent voice. Signor Sammarco is an able artist, but his 'Toreador' song was not at all exciting. Signor Campanini conducted.

'LA TOSCA' was given on the following Monday. Madame Edvina, whose Mélisande has been justly praised, showed unexpected powers in her impersonation of Floria Tosca. Her voice, it is true, is not of the quality which one would single out as especially appropriate to that dramatic rôle, but she sang with strong feeling and, when required, tenderness. Her acting in the second act was notable for its power and restraint; during the whole of it there was nothing theatrical or sensational. Signor Giovanni Martinelli, a new Cavaradossi, has an exceptionally fine tenor voice and dignified presence; moreover, he is young, and appears to have a great future before him. His singing of 'E lucevan le Stelle' was most impressive. The orchestral playing, under the direction of Signor Campanini, was excellent.

ON Monday evening, the first night of the summer season at the London Opera-House, Gounod's 'Roméo et Juliette' was given. The principal parts were taken by Miss Felice Lyne and Mr. Walter Harrold, who both sang well, though Miss Lyne's voice, owing apparently to a cold, was not at its brightest. It was a good all-round performance, and Signor Ernaldi proved himself a thoroughly sound and skilful conductor.

AMBOISE THOMAS'S 'Mignon' was the opera selected for the following evening; it is of conventional character, and, though it contains much light and attractive music, is not a really great opera. Mlle. Yvonne Kerlord, the Mignon, created a favourable impression: she has a sympathetic voice, and sang with marked feeling. M. Jean Buysson is a capable artist. He has a well-trained voice, though in loud passages it was somewhat forced. M. Mérola conducted.

ON Saturday, May 11th, Mr. H. Plunket Greene begins a course of three lectures at the Royal Institution on 'Interpretation in Song,' with vocal illustrations. Mr. S. Liddle will be the accompanist.

MR. LYEEL-TAYLER, director of the Brighton Municipal Orchestra, at his recent benefit concert referred to the forthcoming musical festival to be given in the Dome during the last week of November, and was able to state that he had received promises of help from Sirs Alexander Mackenzie and Henry Wood, Dr. Alfred King, and Messrs. Coleridge Taylor, Edward German, and Robert Taylor.

HERR SIEGFRIED WAGNER came to London in 1894 and 1895, and at some Wagner concerts conducted works by his grandfather Franz Liszt, excerpts from his father's music dramas, and his own symphonic poem 'Schnsueht.' He is coming again, and will conduct a concert at the Albert Hall on May 12th.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
- Sunday League's Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
- MON-SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
- London Opera-House, Kingsway.
- MON. Frederick Stock's Violin Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
- Dr. Rumchisky's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- TUES. René Bobet's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
- Johanna Ferina's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Kathleen Bruckshaw's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
- John Wynnum's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- WED. Raoul Pugno's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
- Arthur Rubinstein's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
- Roland Jackson's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
- Marie Leschitzky's Chamber Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Balfour Gardiner's Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.

- THURS. Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, Aeolian Hall.
- Edouard Garsen's Matinée, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Maria Segura's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
- George Fitch's Cello Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- FRI. Paul Reimer's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Frank Merrick's Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.
- SAT. Pablo Casals's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
- Ernst von Lengyel's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
- Isobel Purdon and Celia Klein's Violin and Vocal Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.

## DRAMA

## 'THÉRÈSE RAQUIN.'

ZOLA's 'Thérèse Raquin,' performed in English at the Court Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, is an exercise in the "macabre," typical of the genre which could be at one time his supreme achievement, at another his mannerism. In the deliberate accumulation of transpontine effects and the accentuation of contrasts the play might have been fathered by Massinger, except for the fabrication of subordinate details to be woven into the central theme and the rigid, unwavering exposition of the plot. Its motive is the tragic débâcle consequent upon the murder of the neurotic, puny, querulous, and niggardly husband by the wife and her lover. To diffuse and thicken this atmosphere Zola has even drawn upon the stock-in-trade of the supernatural, the bridal night of Thérèse and Laurent being similar in treatment to that of Anatole France's 'Histoire Comique.' The subsequent scenes oscillate between naked realism and grotesque extravaganza. The mother of Camille Raquin, the murdered husband, becomes aware of the deed through the tortured hysteria of the two guilty partners. She is paralyzed and stricken dumb, but, goaded by the bickerings and counter-charges of the "possessed" couple, speaks, and thus drives them to suicide. Right up to this preposterous finale, the machinery of the play groans and creaks, labouring to shape these incidents into plausible dramatic form. Amid these sulphurous artificialities, there is no room for the evolution of character. We only see two abnormal creatures in the writhings of their mutual disillusion, agony, and terror.

The play was competently acted, the cast being superior to Madame Yavorska's usual selection. Mrs. Theodore Wright as Madame Raquin would have been more at ease in a less oppressive part, but acted with much felicity. Mr. Edmond Breon rendered the pusillanimous husband with convincing fidelity.

A special tribute is due to the acting of Madame Yavorska as Thérèse. She showed that fierce, compelling force which disdains, and is so alien to, the common seductive arts of the average English actress. One forgot her unfortunate accent in the sheer audacity of her presentation. It was a courageous endeavour to add a subtlety to the character of Thérèse for which the dramatist gives no warrant. She made the commonplace criminal something like the more potent and varied woman of Flaubert, and, if she kicked against the pricks, she had, at least, the individuality to do so.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

**Hardy (Harold), THE TRAGEDY OF AMY ROBSART, in Five Acts, 2/6 net.** Banks Mr. Hardy has dramatized the story of Amy Robsart with some care and dignity of utterance, and without lapses of taste. His blank verse, though resonant, mellifluous, and full of agreeable word-pictures, is too sedate and monotonous to kindle any but slight fires in the reader. Nor is the characterization more than shadowy. But the play is sincere and praiseworthy, and reminiscent of the more quietistic Elizabethan manner. It is engaging rather than powerful.

**Kerr (Mina), INFLUENCE OF BEN JONSON ON ENGLISH COMEDY, 1598-1642.**

University of Pennsylvania

A monograph of insatiable industry, but hardly one that is likely to stimulate interest in the subject. The author is too much addicted to pigeon-holing the subject-matter, crowding the thesis with superabundant allusion, and discovering points of identity between Ben Jonson, and his dramatic contemporaries and descendants, the existence of which most students of English literature are aware of. Jonson's influence is discussed chiefly in relation to his "sons," such as Nathaniel Field, Richard Brome, Randolph, Cartwright, and others.

**Shakespeare, THE LIFE AND DEATH OF KING JOHN, edited by Henry M. Belden, 1/ net.**

New York, Macmillan Co.

The Introduction seems to us better than the Notes, which are too concise. Part of the Tudor Edition.

**Shakespeare's Twelfth Night, arranged for Performance by the Cambridge Repertory Company by Orlando Barnett, 1/ net.** Cambridge, Heffer

The Introduction begins with a record of the work accomplished since February, 1911, by the Cambridge Repertory Company, which has produced several interesting plays. The simplification of Shakespeare appears to us to be rather drastic.

## Dramatic Gossip.

It is easy to detect in the new Garrick play the author and even the formula of 'The Little Damsel,' but in 'Improper Peter' Mr. Monckton Hoffe has not mixed his ingredients so adroitly as before. Perhaps his choice of setting has something to do with his smaller degree of success. Fantastic situations and types seem more appropriate in the atmosphere of a Bohemian restaurant than on a yacht moored off Cowes. The strange ingenuousness of his heroine has also to be taken into account. Innocence at the mercy of disreputable associates is a satisfactory enough formula for drama, provided the innocence be not too incredible. But Mr. Hoffe's heroine, after following a lover with the idea of being his wife "in the sight of heaven" before she is in the eyes of the law, exhibits in her talk an ignorance of life that would be surprising in a girl of fifteen, and is hardly conceivable in one who has earned her living as a governess. The author has relied on sentiment in handling a theme for which the suitable method is that of comedy.

Not all the breezy good-nature of Mr. Bourchier's Peter or the girlish charm of Miss Julia James's Periwinckle can induce

belief in Mr. Hoffe's rather ugly little fairy-tale. Fortunately there is one droll character in the play, which Mr. Frederick Kerr impersonates, a politician on the look-out for impropriety, whose every speech, thanks largely to the actor's dry manner, is provocative of laughter. Other attempts at humour are dragged in with no more artistry than is customary on the variety stage—this does not mean that we failed to admire Mr. James Carew's cameo of a Yankee character.

THE French players, who inaugurated their season at the Little Theatre on Wednesday night, if they stimulated us with their acting, did not captivate us by their choice of play. 'La Casaque' was Molière bowdlerized, wrenched into a shape congenial for histrionic *tours de force*. Of M. Trarieux's 'Un Soir,' the less said the better. Its theme is the calculation of a woman, who, thanks to the generosity of her husband, decides to forego elopement with the fiancé of her stepdaughter and to abide by the marital respectabilities. The characters do not step out from their automatic sheaths, and the play is grotesque in its unreality and lame conjuring of a situation.

What interested us was the capability of the actors. What they can do in circumstances that require depth, insight, and tragic realization cannot yet be gauged. But they navigate the shoals and shallow waters of characterization with consummate ease and flexibility. The air of the salon clings about them, but they are so jaunty and sprightly that they allure by their sheer charm.

MR. BRAM STOKER, who died on Saturday last at the age of 65, was a versatile author and journalist. His weird and flamboyant stories, of which 'Dracula' is the best known, had a considerable vogue; but he will be remembered mainly as the devoted friend and assistant of Irving, of whom he published 'Personal Reminiscences' in 1906 and 1907. He became Irving's manager in 1878, and served him with unceasing fervour and affection in days alike of stress and success.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—D. H. F.—T. H. D.—H. M.—C. C. S.—Received.

J. C. H.—Later. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china pictures, &c.

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